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ARKANSAS.

PROSPECTS OF A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

OPINIONS AMONG ARKANSAS MEN IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The arrangement between the Arkansas factions, it is hoped, will prevent further scenes of violence in that State, and render the active interference of the General Government needless. It is understood by the Arkansas people here that the arrangement will be carried out in good faith by the parties within the State. It would seem that the representatives here would be able to control the action of Brooks in the State, and the consent of the Baxter party will also probably be sufficient to bind that faction to the result of legislative action. There is very good reason to believe that news of further scenes of violence and bloodshed will lead to immediate steps by the General Government to put a stop to the dastardly and disgraceful outrages that have been perpetrated by the politicians of that State for political purposes.

BAXTER'S AND BROOKS' REPLIES TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PROPOSITION OF SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 10—The following telegrams were received here to-day in response to the dispatches sent to Arkansas, conveying a plan of adjustment for the pending troubles there:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 9.

To Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States:

SIR: Yours of this date, submitting a proposition for the settlement of the trouble in Arkansas, is received and fully considered. A similar proposition in all respects, except so far as relates to the joint call of the Legislature, was submitted by me some two weeks since, and rejected by Brooks. I cannot consent to anything that will, in whole or part, recognize Brooks as Governor. Either I am Governor or I am not Governor. The Legislature has been called together for the 11th of this month. The members are rapidly assembling, with nearly a quorum present now. With the belief that they will receive the protection of the General Government in their meeting and deliberations, I could not lawfully disperse them if I would. Now, have I any means of compelling a Legislature that might be convened under the joint call to conform to the terms proposed? The Legislature might as well meet now and act under my call, because it might not return two weeks hence, and in the meantime we are in confusion, with no recognized Governor, and in a State of war.

To dispose of all these matters I have called the Legislature for the 11th instant, under the conviction that it would assemble and be protected by the General Government. I now renew my appeal to the President to protect the Legislature now called. If the Legislature meets now the question may be submitted to it fairly, and I will abide its decision fully. I am therefore constrained to decline the terms proposed.

ELIJAH BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas.

BARING CROSS, Ark., May 10.

To Attorney General Williams, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch submitting a proposition to submit the question of who was duly elected Governor, and to refrain from warlike demonstrations until the contest is finally decided by the Legislature or the National Government, as proposed in your dispatch, is accepted.

My claims to the Governorship of Arkansas have already been adjudged in the Circuit Court, and the right to exercise the office declared by the Supreme Court in a proceeding where the main question at issue was, "Who is the Governor of Arkansas?" I feel so confident of my election, and the justice of my claims, that I am willing to submit the question to any other tribunals you have named and peacefully abide the determination, at all times asserting that the only tribunal that can have or has the right to construe the Constitution is the Supreme Court of the State, which, in its late decision in the case of Brooks against Page, determined that the Circuit Court had both the power and jurisdiction to adjudicate my right to the office.

JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

These dispatches will be submitted to the President by the Attorney General.

THE SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 10.—Col. Rose, commanding the United States troops, directed the State House party to turn over the steamer Hattie to her owners. This order was to be executed by 7 o'clock this morning. Prior to that time Col. Brooker, with a squad of State House troops, boarded the steamer and scuttled her. She sank to the hurricane deck. Everything of value was taken off before she was sunk. Gen. King White arrived from Pine Bluff to-day with 200 cavalry to reinforce Baxter. He has an equal number of infantry on a boat, who are expected here to-night. Baxter was reinforced to-day by a company from Hempstead and another from Lonoke County. The Baxterites have planted a seventy-four-pounder on the river bank, in the rear of Elm street, between Markham and Scott streets, commanding a good view of the State-house. The State-house party have a six-pounder pointed toward this big gun.

Everything has been quiet to-day, but the lines are more strictly drawn than heretofore, and very few persons are allowed to pass in or out of them.

NOTE FROM MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following has been sent to the President:

We, the undersigned, members of the Legislature of this State, have come here to meet, under the call of Gov. Baxter, to-morrow, and we wish to meet and settle the troubles now existing here, as the country requires it, and we respectfully ask the protection of the General Government while we meet and deliberate. We hold that the matter should not be postponed, and all that we can do to have a fair and honorable adjustment shall be done, and unless we are protected there may be bloodshed here in a very short time, and the consequences no one can tell. We are well satisfied there will be a quorum of the Legislature present to-morrow under the call of Gov. Baxter, and we are satisfied a quorum would be here now were it not for the unwarranted seizure and suppression of a train on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, necessarily delaying the members of the Legislature from the north-western portions of the State.

Signed by a number of Senators and Representatives.

LIEUT. SUMMERHILL'S STORY.

A copy of an affidavit made by Lieut. F. A. Summerhill, who was one of the Baxter forces who arrested Judges Bennett and Searle, giving some details thereof and the subsequent circumstances, has been received here. It is sworn to before Associate Justice Stephenson, of the Arkansas Supreme Court. Summerhill says that upon the evening on which the Judges were arrested he received orders from Gen. Blocher to keep them out of the hands of the United States soldiers or Brooks men at all hazards, and not permit them to be rescued alive, and afterward learned from an authority in which he had confidence that they would be assassinated between that time and daylight, whereupon he began to plan the scheme of escape, the particulars of which have been published. He also says he has reliable information that the officers of Baxter's men have received orders to shoot him (Summerhill) on sight, and is advised by his most intimate friends, and thinks he cannot live longer in the State without armed protection, because of the efforts he made to save the Judges.

Despatches were received here to-night by the friends of Baxter, signed by forty-five members of the Legislature, stating that there would be a quorum of the Legislature to-morrow, although the Brooks adherents were doing all they could to prevent it by tearing up the rails on the Fort Smith Railroad. Dispatches to the Government have also been received, signed by a great many members of the Legislature, showing that they are apprehensive of trouble, and asking for military protection.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE BURGLARY IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The *Sunday Capital* has an article on the mystery connected with the recent burglarious breaking open of the safe of the United States District Attorney, which is now undergoing investigation by the Grand Jury and the District Legislature, and will this week be inquired into by the Congressional Committee now investigating the affairs of the District Government. From this statement, it appears some two days before the event occurred Mr. Harrington, the Secretary for the District Government, and who is Assistant United States Attorney, and one of the counsel for the District Government before the Investigating Committee, received an anonymous letter, mailed in New York, informing him that the writer had been employed to break Harrington's safe for the purpose of obstructing certain papers said to be of importance to the Investigating Committee; that the party employing him had "gone back" on his agreement, and the writer, therefore, was moved "to blow" on him. This letter Mr. Harrington submitted to the Chief of Police, and the two concluded that it was a sufficient hint on which to act. To this end a watch was put upon the safe. Some time before this, however, Hon. Thomas Swann, of Baltimore, was called from the committee-room of the Committee on Appropriations by three men, one of whom was personally known to Mr. Swann as a Baltimore detective, when he (Mr. Swann) was Mayor of that city. This man informed Mr. Swann that he had obtained a clue to a proposed burglary, in which a Government safe was to be broken into, and certain papers abstracted, of great importance to the Committee on Investigation. Mr. Swann communicated these facts to Messrs. Garfield and Starkweather, who happened at the time to be in the committee-room. The three gentlemen thinking this referred to the Sanborn business, turned it over to Messrs. Dawes and Foster. Mr. Dawes heard the statement, and addressing a note to the President, sent the men to the Executive Mansion. The President in turn gave the inquiry to the Treasury Department. This last resulting in the announcement that no such papers were in the department, the matter was dropped. On the night of the burglary a strong body of Police, headed by the Chief of Police and Mr. Harrington, watched the premises while the safe was being blown open. This was determined on for the purpose of not only securing the burglar, put the parties employing him. Of the two men entering the office one escaped. The other, however, was shadowed along the street until he reached the residence of Columbus Alexander, one of the principal gentlemen who has memorialized Congress for investigation of the affairs of the District Government, when he was arrested while ringing the bell of Mr. Alexander's basement door, but did not obtain entrance. The burglar, thus arrested, at first maintained a resolute silence, but he claimed to tell the truth before the Grand Jury, by stating that he has been employed in New-York by a man named Butler to break open a Government safe in Washington City containing certain papers ot great value to a committee of Congress. That he received $100 down, with a promise of five hundred when the job should be completed, with also half the "swag"—that is, other property of value found in the safe. In accordance with this agreement, he and Butler came to Washington, where he was introduced to a Mr. Alexander, who promised him the money when the papers should be delivered. That he was carrying out his part of the contract when arrested.

The *Capitol* says: "Of course sucha statement made by a burglar caught in the act, carries no weight whatever, especially when directed against a reputable citizen, whose entire life, known to the community, has been one of honorable dealings.

Recognizing this fact, the Police authorities have maintained a wise silence, while making every effort to secure the accomplice, Butler, and others immediately concerned in the dark transaction. The story connecting Columbus Alexander with the burglary is not at all reasonable. That gentleman must have known, were he even capable of the crime, that no papers of importance to the investigation were in the safe of the United States District Attorney. Had the safe broken into been that of William A. Cook, Esq., the District of Columbia Attorney, the story would gain in plausibility. There are people who believe that the burglars being strangers here, mistook the safe. Perhaps so. That they were in search of documents that could be used either through sale or black-mailing few have any doubt. No burglar, unless he were one who had broken out of a lunatic asylum, would blow open a District Attorney's safe with the expectation of finding valuables there. We can see, however, that Mr. Alexander may be mixed up in this discreditable affair and be entirely innocent of crime. Remembering the intense bitterness engendered by this war between the memorialists and the District Government, we can readily see that were some one to approach Mr. Alexander—a gentleman of violent animosities—with a proposition to produce papers of grave importance to the investigation, Mr. Alexander would readily entertain the offer, and, without knowing or suspecting the means to be employed, would engage to pay liberally for the evidence. The popular belief that this was a scheme hatched in the District Attorney's office, intended to ruin Alexander, will not bear a moment's consideration. These gentlemen have the same claim to the result of good character as Alexander. But, in addition, the story itself is a midsummer night's dream. If these gentlemen were wicked enough to put in practice so evil a plot, it would be impossible to find the burglar willing to be a martyr, for the man arrested is on the high road to the Penitentiary. No one realizes this more than the said offender. He is anxious to turn State's evidence, but, unfortunately for himself, he has no evidence worth purchasing."

THE FLOODS.

THE CONDITION OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has fallen throughout its entire length, from St. Paul to New Orleans. At La Crosse a slight rise of one inch is reported. The Missouri has risen one inch at Yankton, but fallen steadily thence to its mouth. The Ohio has fallen from Pittsburg to Cairo, and the Red River, the Cumberland, and the Monongahela have continued to fall steadily but slowly. The rain-fall at the stations within the watersheds of the several rivers during the same period has been as follows: In the Mississippi 32-100 of an inch at Davenport, 81-100 of an inch at Keokuk, and 2-100 of an inch at La Crosse; in the Missouri, 1-100 of an inch at Omaha and 1-10 of an inch at Yankton; in the Arkansas, 2 43-100 inches at Fort Gibson.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

BOSTON, Mass., May 10.—In East Freetown, Mass., yesterday, four children at play in Gideon Reynolds' barn set the building on fire, and his daughter, aged four, and a daughter of William Reynolds, aged two years, were burned to death.

WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION—THE APPROPRIATIONS—THE SURVEYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate caucus meets again to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. In two long sessions it has accomplished very little beyond talk of a desultory character, like that sometimes heard in public sessions of the Senate. It is expected, however, that to-morrow some agreement will be reached. The action of the caucus on the questions before it is not of a binding character on the members of the Senate, but will probably take the form of a resolution which will be in the nature of a rule applicable to the remainder of the session. The hot weather, which has now come on with almost the intensity of Midsummer, will inspire Congressmen with a desire to hasten business far more than they would be moved by any considerations of public good.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Finance bill will probably come up during the present week, but there is yet no time definitely fixed. All the anger aroused by the veto seems to have abated, and there is now no expectation that the debate on the bill will be made the occasion of personal discussion. There has been no time since Congress met when there seemed to be so favorable a prospect of good legislation on the finances.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The next important appropriation bill to come before the House is the Deficiency bill. There has been much delay with this bill, which is much needed, though it is not very great. It has been cut down very much by the committee, and will not probably consume many sessions of the House. The Senate Committee on Appropriations is still engaged on the Legislative bill, which will probably develop a wide difference between the House and Senate when the action of the latter body shall have been finished.

THE WAR OF THE SURVEYORS.

The Committee on Public Lands begins at 10 o'clock to-morrow the examination of the subject of United States surveys west of the hundredth meridian. Lieut. Wheeler, Major Powell, and Dr. Hayden will be present at the meeting of the committee, and a full hearing will be had on all the questions involved. The first question is whether all the surveys shall be consolidated under one department, and, if so, what department; and if no such consolidation be made, the Committee will find it necessary to decide what kind of jurisdiction, geographical and otherwise, the different surveying parties shall have. The conflict between the Engineer's Department and the civilians employed under the Interior Department has been developing for two or three years, and now seems to have reached a crisis where Congress must interfere and decide upon some method in accordance with which all the surveys of the unsettled territories of the United States shall be made. The question is, however, of great importance, and ought to be considered and decided upon its merits, without reference to the wishes or ambitions of any man or set of men. There has come to be mixed up with the subject, however, many personal considerations, and the issue comes before Congress very largely as a personal quarrel, rather than a matter of public policy. The committee will give the subject an extended and careful examination.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS AT ATLANTA, GA.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Dodge, left Washington to-day for the purpose of attending the session of the National Agricultural Congress, which will open on Wednesday at Atlanta, Ga., and also with the intention of making certain statistical investigations in the South. This organization, which held its first session in Augusta, Ga., in 1870, under the name of the Congress of the Cotton States, has annually assembled since in different cities of the South and West. Its session will continue through the week, the main subjects for discussion being agriculture, statistics, industrial education, American forestry, taxation as affecting agricultural co-operative business systems, and American pomology. Representative men in these specialties are announced to lead in the discussions.

THE BILL TO REPEAL MOIETIES.

The bill heretofore reported from the Committee on Ways and Means repealing all moiety acts, will be taken up for consideration on Tuesday week. Representative Ellis H. Roberts, of New-York, the Chairman of the subcommittee which prepared the bill, will have charge of it in the House. Delay in its consideration is owing to the fact that all the testimony on that subject has not yet been printed. Numerous letters and other communications have been received from merchants, importers, and Federal officers, approving the general features of the bill, with hopes that it will be passed. There is no doubt that in this they will be gratified.

CURRENCY PRINTING.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency continue the hearing on the currency printing question. Aside from personal reflections incidentally introduced, the prominent question now seems to be which is cheaper, to do the work in Washington or New-York. The issue is thus joined, and the committee are waiting for the figures from both sides in the controversy to establish the point, although testimony concerning the subject has already been given. Mr. George B. McCartee, the chief of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, whose administrative acts have unavoidably been brought into the examination, has not yet been heard, but a fair opportunity will be afforded him for this purpose, and to all other parties interested.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The following is the full text of the bill reported in the House of Representatives yesterday from the Committee on the Pacific Railroads:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is directed to require payment of the Pacific Railroad companies of all sums of money due the United States for the five per cent. of the net earnings provided by section 6 of the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, and in case either of said railroad companies shall neglect or refuse to pay the same within a reasonable time after demand therefor made upon the Treasurer of such rail road company, the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify the fact to the Attorney General, who shall forthwith institute the necessary suits and proceedings to collect the same in the proper Circuit Courts of the United States, and prosecute the same with all convenient dispatch to a final determination.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU—REDUCTION OF CLERKS—RECEIPTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will ask the Senate Committee on Appropriations to reinstate the number of clerks in his bureau, cut out by the House, which reduced the force about one-seventh of the present number. He says that there could be no worse time to cut down the force than now, as more work is done in his bureau than at any former period, including that heretofore performed by assistant assessors. The receipts of internal revenue thus far, for the fiscal year, are $86,000,000, leaving $14,000,000 to be received during the remainder of this month and June, to reach the estimate made by the Commissioner of $100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending with June. The receipts since the first of May have been $8,000,000; for the month of May, 1873, they were $12,355,000. May is the heaviest month in the year, when special taxes are paid. It is estimated that the receipts for the present May will be $10,000,000. In view of the proposed reduction of clerks in the several departments, official notices are posted that those who may now resign will be allowed two months' pay extra. Four gentlemen have thus far availed themselves of the offer.

THE COLORADO RIVER SURVEY.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, has transmitted to the House of Representatives, through Speaker Blaine, a report of Prof. Powell on the survey of the Colorado River of the West and its tributaries. This is the third preliminary report, in which a general summary is given of the entire work. It exhibits a great amount of labor, and a series of results, not only of importance to science, but also to a knowledge of the country in its relations to agriculture and mineralogy. To complete the survey of the country by the methods which were adopted during the latter part of the work, an appropriation of $16,000 will be necessary. Prof. Powell gives the topography, rivers, plateaus, lines of cliffs, mountains, valleys, hydrography, forests, geology, eruptive rocks, lithology, erasion, ethnography, language of the Indians, political organization, habits and customs, industrial arts, mythology, demonology, poetry, antiquties, and natural history of the country surveyed.

DUTIES OF CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

The bill which recently passed the House of Representatives, (and awaits the action of the Senate,) amending the act regulating the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, provides that no Consul or Consular Agent shall be absent from his post or the performance of his duties for a longer period than ten days at any one time, without the permission, previously obtained, of the President; and no compensation shall be allowed for the time of any such absence in any case, except in cases of sickness, nor shall any diplomatic or consular officer correspond in regard to the public affairs of any foreign Government with any private person, newspaper, or other periodical, or otherwise than with the proper officers of the United States; nor, without the consent of the Secretary of State, previously obtained, recommend any person at home or abroad for any employment of trust or profit under the Government of the country in which he is located; nor ask or accept for himself or any other person any present, emolument, pecuniary favor, office or title of any kind from any such Government.

THE BOSTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 10.—The festival of the Handel and Haydn Society closed to-night, with the performance of Handel's best-known work, the "Messiah." But the feast of song is not yet ended, the managers having yielded to the request for a supplementary concert, as stated in yesterday's dispatches, and arranged for the performance of "Elijah" to-morrow night, with the large chorus, full orchestra, and Miss Wynne, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Mr. Varley, and Mr. J. F. Arnet, as soloists.

To-night's concert was attended by a crowded house, and was worthy of it, but owing perhaps to the fact that the chorus was somewhat fatigued with the week's hard work, or perhaps to the fact that the oratorio is a well-worn production, and too familiar to attract special care and attention, the singing was not altogether excellent, though, as a rule, the chorus did well. The most trying parts, such as "All we, like sheep" and "With His stripes," were not rendered with the vigor and precision demanded.

The soloists were Miss Wynne, Miss Cary, Mr. Varley, and Mr. Whitney. Miss Wynne was in excellent voice; Miss Cary's voice never seemed richer, and Mr. Varley and Mr. Whitney sang their best, receiving the commendation they deserved. Of her solos Miss Wynne gave the "Rejoice Greatly" magnificently, and "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" with great tenderness and sweetness. Miss Cary gave the "O Thou that Tellest" and "He Was Despised" in full and pure tones. The concert was long, but the great audience remained to the close. The festival, financially as well as musically, it is understood, has been a success, and this is highly gratifying.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.

DESTRUCTION OF LUMBER IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—Fires are raging in the woods in many parts of this State. Reports to-night from Muskegon state that the fires have reached within a mile and a half of the city, with the wind blowing almost a gale toward the city, and unless the wind abates the city will be in imminent danger.

Heavy fires are reported near Grand Haven and along the line of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, between Ionia and Grand Haven. Fires on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad have cut off all communication north of Evarts, and on the Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw Railroad, north of Areona, large quantities of valuable lumber have been already destroyed. Unless rain falls soon the fearful scenes of 1871 will be repeated.

MUSKEGAN OUT OF DANGER.

DETROIT, May 10.—A later dispatch from the burning woods says the wind has lulled and Muskegan is considered out of danger.

IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., May 10.—Large fires are burning in the Catskill Mountains, near Woodstock.

IN CANADA.

BOTHWELL, Ontario, May 9.—Several large fires have been raging in the woods around this town all day. A large quantity of timber, &c., has been destroyed, and about 1,500 cords of wood burned at the Harris siding, on the Great Western Railway.

BOTHWELL, May 10.—The fires are somewhat subdued, and the town is considered out of danger.

GOODERICH, Ontario, May 10.—Stanley & Co.'s saw-mill and stave factory here were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $25,000; insured for $30,000 in the Western Insurance Company.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following postal changes have been ordered:

For New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Fidelia A. Lord, Acton, York County, Me.; Burton Z. Winslow, Damariscotta Mills, Lincoln County, Me.; Sherburn Lawrence, South Gardiner, Kennebec County, Me.; Wm. H. Harding, Mount Crawford, Carroll County, N. H.; George S. Howard, Concord, Essex County, Vt.; Daniel P. Walworth, Coventry, Orleans County, Vt.; John P. Hildreth, Stow, Middlesex County, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Sperry, Bethany, New-Haven County, Conn.; H. W. Keach, West Gloucester, Providence County, R. I. Discontinued—Cram's Corner, Carroll County, N. H.

For New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Wm. C. Cleveland, East Salem, Washington County; Mrs. Mary McMaster, Trout River, Franklin County; Wm. Bear, West Camp, Greene County; C. P. McVean, Willet, Cortland County.

For Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—Charles F. Fusting, Catonville, Baltimore County.

For Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. W. Fritzens, Braddock's Field, Allegheny County; Wm. W. Deichman, Crossingville, Crawford County; Samuel L. Bligh, Custards, Crawford County; Samuel Shaffer, Fredens, Somerset County; John Wilkin, Hemlock, Cambria County; Benj. B. Kreamer, Lemont, Centre County; Salvador Slocum, Mosiertown, Crawford County; John R. Kreeble, Nomtonville, Montgomery County; Silas W. Ament, Philson, Somerset County; John H. Balebaugh, Swatara Station, Dauphin County; Wm. S. Cart, Werks, Adams County; Henry C. Yard, Wesley, Venango County.

Names Changed.—East Sandy, Venango County, to Balliett; Cass, Venango County, to East Sandy.

THE SHAWANGUNK DISASTER.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., May 10.—The jury in the Shawangunk disaster investigation exonerated the boiler inspector from blame, and stood six to six for a verdict of culpable negligence on the part of Trantor, the superintendent of the mill.

FRANCE.

THE DEATH OF M. DE VILLENEUVE—A WELL-FILLED CAREER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 24, 1874.

I sit down to write late in the day, having just returned from the interment of an able and noted journalist, M. Paillard De Villeneuve, editor in chief of the *Gazette Des Tribunaux*, who died on Friday evening from an attack of acute bronchitis. He was another victim to the changing season. A month ago—although he had already passed his seventieth year—M. Paillard De Villeneuve was in excellent health, and bade fair to live for many years. One evening he went to the gymnasium, where he was accustomed to take his daily exercise, either in fencing or upon the bars, and went out with his body greatly heated. Meanwhile night had come on and the evening air was chilly. He shivered as the wind struck him at the corner, hurried home as rapidly as possible, and next morning found himself suffering from bronchitis. He was in great pain a few hours later, and despite the skill of the best doctors of the city he grew worse daily, and passed away on Friday evening, just after his friends were made aware that he was seriously ill. Every year we have such warnings against exposing ourselves during the first warm days of April, yet how few of us really think of the danger we run in a changeable climate before we are recalled to our senses by some trifling event of this kind. Yet the mortuary reports which are laid before our eyes every week indicate, with the greatest possible clearness, the prevalence of bronchitis and pulmonary complaints between the 15th of March and the 1st of May. The warning which I now give will come too late for many, but not too late for the Autumn changes, against which we should also be on our guard. Flourens insisted that men did not die—they committed suicide; and how many people annually put an end to their lives by reckless exposure to sudden atmospheric changes.

M. Paillard De Villeneuve, whom I have just followed to the grave, was an advocate of the Court of Appeals, and for more than forty years the editor of the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. He was an officer of the Legion d'Honneur, and formerly a member of the Municipal Council of Paris. During this long period he was the life and soul of his journal. Very intelligent, very clever, and exceedingly practical, M. Paillard De Villeneuve was always held in high esteem at the Bar, and for many years has only occupied himself with grand affairs. Among his clients we find the City of Paris, the great railway companies, the Civil List, the Board of Brokers, and nearly all the great companies and corporations who were called upon to plead before the tribunals. As a jurisconsult his reputation was solidly established, not only among the leading men of affairs, but in the Palais and the Chamber. The articles which he wrote upon the *projets de loi* were taken as the best legal expression of the facts by all the Parliamentary commissions. If he did not happen to criticise a project, the reporter was very apt to consult him privately before bringing the law before the Assembly. No man, probably, has had during the past five and twenty years so strong an influence upon the legislation of his country, and in all matters pertaining to the Department of Justice he was an undisputed authority. A work which he wrote in 1867 upon the question of bodily arrest, literally speaking a treatise upon arrest by writ or warrant, made a decided sensation while the Senate was discussing the present law, and produced an entire change in the views of that body. In 1836 he succeeded Darmaing as director of the *Gazette*, being appointed provisionally only, until another man could be selected, and this "provisional" state of affairs has lasted for nearly forty years. At the press banquet three years ago he himself gave this detail, and quickly added: "You see, in France it is only the provisional which is lasting." The good judgment and calm reflection of M. Paillard De Villeneuve were soon recognized, and when he began to build up the then struggling sheet the stockholders were only too glad to continue the provisional engagement. The shares were originally fixed at 1,000 francs, and when M. De Villeneuve took charge 500 francs per share only had been paid up, and never was another sou demanded. To-day these shares are quoted at 17,000 francs each, but probably not one could be purchased for twenty thousand. The stock is held in families, and is regularly transmitted by testament, like Government bonds. M. Paillard De Villeneuve always maintained an impartiality, which is not always easy, and he resolutely refused to touch political questions, except as regards their legal aspect. The trouble and labor he gave in order to be accurate astonished a majority of the journalists of Paris. During the trial of Marshal Bazaine, for example, he went to the Trianon every day in order to hear for himself, for fear that his stenographic reporters might mistake the meaning of a phrase or a word. Yet no man liked the heat of a fierce polemic better than he, and owing to the labor he bestowed upon his work he generally came out the victor.

I may here introduce a story which is related of him to show how sensitive he was upon the subject of accuracy. Although nearly always amiable in his writings he made one exception, and that was when any one touched the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. At the first word againt his journal he was up in arms in a moment, although he scarcely noticed attacks upon himself. Of course no one man could overlook all that enters daily into a journal of this importance, and an assistant editor was necessary to overlook the work of the stenographic and long-hand reporters. The difficulty was to find men who would not "fly off the handle," if I may use a common expression, and who would examine every report critically before sending in the copy. About the year 1845 Horace Raissou occupied this important and exceedingly well-paid position. During the vacation, after the Easter term, Raissou put in a report of a celebrated process, called *Mademoiselle De La Faille*. The case attracted great attention, and was widely copied; but suddenly Frederic Soulié came in to say that the report was nothing but a condensation of his novel, which had just appeared. He also wrote a letter to the *Journal des Débats* stating this fact, mocking gayly at the *Gazette*, and asking at the close if it were in the Assizes Court that they thus learned the art of "unmarking the table silver," (*de démarquer des couverts.*) Believing, after having read the novel, that he had been detected in the act of plagiarism, M. Paillard De Villeneuve was nearly crushed. In order to escape the jokes of his friends upon the subject he shut himself up in his own house, and resolved to remain in seclusion until the affair had been forgotten; but he felt convinced that the stain would remain forever. His feelings toward Raissou can be imagined. The latter defended himself by saying that he had not taken the process from the novel, that it was brought in by a gentleman and received as a contribution, and that the manuscript bore every trace of being prepared long anterior to the preparation of M. Soulié's novel. The main point was to find this unknown contributor, for if he had condensed from the novel and taken pains to make his manuscript look aged he would not be apt to confess the fact. But the noise made about the plagiarism of the staid and serious *Gazette des Tribunaux* came to the ears of the contributor, who lived in a southern city, and one morning he presented himself before M. Paillard De Villeneuve. It was a little, old, dried-up man, with a meagre face, solemn air, black suit, and white cravat, having the appearance of a country attorney. He stated that he had come to see about the case of "Mlle. De La Faille." M. De Villeneuve sprung up in wrath and was about to show the intruder to the door when the latter drew a book from his pocket and laid it before the editor. It was an old pamphlet, dating from the first Empire, containing a legal report of the case of "Mlle. De La Faille." A glance showed that Frederic Soulié was the plagiarist, for nearly every word of this pamphlet was traced out in the plot of his romance. Paillard De Villeneuve then left his seclusion, and the punishment which he then inflicted upon Soulié and the *Débats* will long be remembered in the annals of Parisian journalism. The author did not pretend to defend himself, for the irate editor had left him no loophole for retreat.

In the works of Tacitus, Livy, Suetonius, and other old authors, we find the characters of public men more frequently brought out by stories and incidents like the above than by long descriptions of them, and the above will tell a deal about the character of M. Paillard De Villeneuve. He had good judgment and a tranquil mind, but he took good care to apply the test of criticism to everything, and without regard to the extra labor it imposed upon him. As a worker he was indefatigable, yet at the same time he was a member of elegant society. At every public dinner I was sure to see his fine, clear-cut features somewhere at the table, and in nearly every fashionable saloon he was a welcome guest. He had that power of work and that gift of concentration which enabled him to accomplish his daily tasks early in the morning, thus leaving him time for society later in the day. When studying in his library this morning, surmounted by his bronzes, his books, his papers, and his briefs, I resolved to write something more upon this subject, because it is an element in every great man's career, and should be the study of every young man who wishes to be great, but owing to the time occupied in going to the cemetery I have barely time to catch the post. The funeral of this good man, of this real worker in the cause of humanity, of this true gentleman, was held at the Church of St. Roch, the procession starting from the house of the deceased in the Rue Louvois. The Bar and the magistrature were largely represented, and every journal felt bound to send a large delegation, while the correspondents of foreign journals went to put their names upon the register. Although M. Paillard De Villeneuve was a known Bonapartist he was not a partisan, and hence all opinions were represented at his funeral. As an example I may say that in passing around the coffin I took the holy water from the hands of Jules Favre, and, after sprinkling the catafalque, handed it to Baron Haussmann.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A very destructive fire broke out on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, east of Church street, Toronto, on the Esplanade. The fire originated in John Taylor & Co.'s safe manufactory, and spread rapidly to Currie's boiler works adjoining. Both these places were entirely destroyed. From thence the flames spread northward to the store of Smith & Keighley, large wholesale grocers, in Front street, which was totally destroyed; the stock is a total loss. Thorne & Parson's wholesale leather store adjoining was damaged considerably, but the principal part of the stock was saved in a damaged condition. Shortly after this fire broke out another, originating from a spark from the first, carried by a south-west wind, broke out in George street, two blocks to the east, in the Ontario Ice-house, which was totally destroyed, with two dwelling-houses and several sheds adjoining. A quantity of coal in a coal-yard was also burned. Engines have been playing on the ruins all the morning. The loss is not yet known, but will be very heavy.

The job-printing and stationery establishment of John McKittrick, No. 522 North Maine street, St. Louis, and Glass & Queen's ware-house, and Westerman & Meier's store, adjoining on the north side, were burned yesterday. The stock and machinery of McKittrick was valued at $60,000 to $70,000. His loss is about $40,000, and insurance $50,000. Westerman & Meier's loss is $45,000; insurance $40,000. The names of the offices could not be ascertained. The dry-goods store of Henry Bell & Son, Nos. 526 and 528 North Main street, was damaged $10,000; insured.

An incendiary fire at Westfield, Mass., Sunday morning, destroyed Leonard & Lyman's large barns, with the contents, including eleven horses. Seven horses were insured for $1,500 in the Connecticut, of Hartford, the barn and other stock being covered by $3,500 in the Phenix, of Hartford. Mrs. Daniel Smith's barns were also burned; insured for $1,500 in the Springfield Mutual.

The dwelling of James C. C. Holenshade, on College Hill, Ohio, was burned yesterday. The loss is about $20,000. The building and furniture were insured for $15,000. The building was distinguished as being the old Carey mansion, having been built by Freeman G. Carey, founder of Carey's Academy, afterward called Farmers' College at College Hill.

The saw mill and box manufactory of B. Congdon & Sons, at South Hadley Falls, Mass., was burned about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, the work of an incendiary, it is supposed; loss $20,000; insured for $5,000. George Gordon, the foreman of the box shop, was found dead near the mill during the fire, it is supposed from heart disease.

At 2 o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in North Parma, Monroe County, N. Y., which destroyed a grocery and clothing store, three dwellings, two barns, and other property. A high wind prevailed and the fire burned everything in its track. The loss is $16,000; insurance not learned.

C. Kriden's furniture factory at Mount Carmel, Ill., was burned yesterday morning; loss, $18,000; no insurance.

LOCAL FIRES.

About 4:30 yesterday morning the sheathing in the kitchen of the Shakespeare Saloon, No. 833 Broadway, took fire, and the property was damaged $1,000. The restaurant is owned by Murphy & Truslow, and the building by P. Goelet. The property was insured.

A lot of cotton-waste and oil caught fire yesterday afternoon in James Mason's chair manufactory, No. 394 Madison street, but the damage will not exceed $100. The heat of the sun's rays is believed to have been the cause of the fire.

About 9 yesterday morning a defective flue, at No. 444 East Thirteenth street, caused the roof to take fire, and the property was damaged $100. Mr. M. B. Ochs is the owner of the building.

About 1:30 yesterday morning the roof of the tenement No. 300 East Forty-second street took fire from a defective flue, and the building and furniture were damaged $200.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW LIBERAL WHIP.

LONDON, May 10.—Mr. Wm. Patrick Adam will succeed Sir Robert Peel as Liberal whip.

DEATH OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

LONDON, May 11—6 A. M.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, knighted for services at the capture of Delhi, in 1857, is dead.

SPAIN.

THE INTENDED REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, May 10.—The question of the reorganization of the Government is the absorbing topic at Madrid at present. Marshal Serrano says he will form a better Cabinet than the existing one, but he has deferred consideration of the subject until his health, which is improving, is completely restored.

DON CARLOS TO MAKE A STAND IN THE BISCAY PROVINCES.

LONDON, May 11—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Bayonne says Don Carlos has issued a proclamation, announcing that he will offer strenuous resistance to the Republican army in the Biscay provinces.

DEATH OF THE PATRIARCH OF THE EAST INDIES.

MADRID, May 10.—The Patriarch of the East Indies died here suddenly to-day.

FRANCE.

GREAT DAMAGE TO THE VINES BY FROSTS.

PARIS, May 10.—Late severe frosts have done considerable damage to the vines throughout the country. It is estimated that the grape crop for the present year will not be above half an average one.

CUBA.

QUICK PASSAGE OF THE COLUMBUS—THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

HAVANA, May 10.—The steam-ship Columbus arrived at the Morro at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, making the passage from Sandy Hook to the Morro in four days one hour and a half. She entered port this morning.

The Chinese Commissioner Chin Lan Pin sailed for New-Orleans on Friday.

MEXICO.

THE LAST TEPIC INSURGENT CHIEF KILLED—ASCENT OF POPOCATAPETL.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 1, via HAVANA, May 10.—Vallejano, the last of the Tepic insurgent chiefs, has been killed.

United States Minister Foster, Mrs. Foster, and Secretary Bliss, recently ascended the volcano of Popocatapetl, Mr. Foster and Mr. Bliss almost reaching the crater. Mrs. Foster reached the cross, several hundred feet above the region of perpetual snow, and 14,000 feet above the sea, the highest point ever reached by a lady.

The laborers at Pachuca attempted to burn the buildings of the new Barron Mine because of the introduction of machinery by Mr. Barron, the ignorant natives believing that it would deprive them of the means of earning their living in future.

The new elections in Yucatan are progressing.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 11—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high on the Atlantic coast. It has risen in New-England and continues low in the North-west. Generally clear and warm weather, with southerly winds, prevail in the Middle and Southern States. Threatening weather and light rain, with lower temperature, are reported from New-England, the upper lake region, and the North-west. The Missouri River has fallen at Omaha. The Mississippi has fallen at St. Louis and Cairo. The Ohio and Cumberland have fallen at all stations.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, with north-east to south-east winds and rising to falling barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, clear or fair weather will prevail, with light rain in Northern New-York and near Lake Ontario; the temperature will fall slightly in these districts, with easterly to southerly winds.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, no decided change of temperature, and falling barometer.

For the Eastern Gulf States and thence northward to the Ohio valley, partly cloudy and continued warm weather, easterly and southerly winds, and slowly-falling barometer.

the upper lakes and the north-west, areas of rain and cooler weather with variable winds and continued low barometer.

The Missouri, Ohio, and Lower Mississippi will fall slowly during Monday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding days of 1872 and 1873, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1872.	1873.	1874.		1872.	1873.	1874.
3 A. M..	69°	46°	62°	3:30 P. M....	94°	60°	94°
6 A. M..	67°	48°	63°	6 P. M.......	91°	57°	83°
9 A. M..	82°	49°	73°	9 P. M.......	74°	53°	76°
12 M.....	87°	54°	85°	12 P. M.......	60°	49°	56°

Average temperature yesterday.............73⅜
Avsrage temperature for borresponding date last year..........52
Average temperature for corresponding date in 1872..........78

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather at the city of Kingston, N. Y., yesterday, was intensely hot, the thermometer reaching 96° in the shade.

The Norwich *Bulletin* says that David A. Wells, of that city, has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the French Academy made by the death of John Stuart Mill.

A later letter received in Madison, Wis., reports no improvement in Minister Rublee's condition. He was suffering from pneumonia, affecting the other lung than that from which he had a hemorrhage. His physician was hopeful of his recovery.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 10.—A party of prominent coal operators having mines in the Hocking and Straitsville regions went to Chillicothe to-day to request Gov. Allen to order one or more militia companies to Straitsville to preserve the peace, the striking miners having prevented the non-union men from working. One firm stated to a reporter to-day that up to Friday night they had sixty men, non-union miners, who had been at work, but yesterday, although willing and anxious to work, they refused to go into the mines through fear of the strikers.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements and the changes in the bills of the City theatres for to-night are few. M. Herrmann begins his *soirées de prestidigitation* at the Academy. Mme. Di Murska sings in "Marta" at the Stadt. Miss Miles is to act in "Deborah" at Wood's, and the Bowery programme has for its most potent element "Nick Whiffles." A reminder to the reader that "Monsieur Alphonse" will be repeated for the last time this evening is all we have to say further.

THE IRON INTERESTS.

REVIEW OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PIG-IRON TRADE.

LITTLE IMPROVEMENT SINCE THE PANIC—EFFECT OF THE LOW PRICE OF IRON ON THE TRADE—THE NUMBER OF FURNACES IN AND OUT OF BLAST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Friday, May 1, 1874.

Viewing the position of the iron trade on this first day of May, even from the most favorable stand-point and with a desire to make the best of things, it is difficult to see where or in what shape any improvement has taken place since the dark days of the panic, save in the items of credit and a better supply of currency. In many parts of the country it would almost seem that iron, like the ladies' Spring bonnets of 1873, has gone out of fashion. With one-half the rail mills shut down entirely and many more working on short time, with the bar rolling mills running, on the average, not more than three or four days a week, with nearly one-half of the furnaces out of blast, and with pig and manufactured iron selling at ruinously low prices, it is obvious that the iron trade still remains in the state of prostration in which the financial break-down of last Fall left it. It seems an anomaly to say that the iron market is regulated by the price of pig-iron, and not by the price of the ores from which that pig-iron is made. But such is the case. The prosperity, then, of the blast-furnace men is the true barometer of the prosperity of the general iron trade. There is the stern fact to be faced that Gray Forge pig-iron, which sold at this time last year in Pittsburg at $42 a ton, is now selling at $28 a ton; and that No. 1 Lehigh pig-iron, which sold at this time last year in Philadelphia at $47 a ton, is now selling at $33 a ton, and this with an exceedingly limited demand, as I said in one of my former letters, pig-iron cannot now be made except at a loss of from $2 to $4 a ton. What is the result? Furnaces blown out in all sections of the country, including Pennsylvania—the great centre of iron manufacture. The following table shows the exact condition of the furnaces of Pennsylvania at the present day:

Districts.	Number of Furnaces.	In Blast.	Out of Blast.
Lehigh	47	27	20
Schuylkill	41	30	11
Upper Susquehanna	25	13	12
Lower Susquehanna	37	22	15
Pittsburg	11	11	..
Charcoal Furnaces	39	26	13
Shenango	32	18	14
Miscellaneous	32	17	15
Total	264	164	100

This is certainly a lamentable exhibit for the leading pig-iron making State in the Union, and yet the number of furnaces now in blast is only three in excess of the number in blast on the 1st of January last. Here we see the exact extent of the improvement in the pig-iron trade of Pennsylvania since the panic left us. Out of 103 furnaces out of blast on the 1st of January, 100 still remain out of blast. But Pennsylvania is no exception to the rule. Taking the different States in which pig-iron is made, I find that, in the aggregate, about three per cent. more of the furnaces are out of blast than in Pennsylvania, as is shown in the following table:

States.	Number of Furnaces.	In Blast.	Out of Blast.
Maine	1	1	0
Vermont	2	1	1
Massachusetts	6	5	1
Connecticut	10	8	2
New-York	52	42	10
New-Jersey	13	6	7
Maryland	23	16	7
Virginia	36	13	23
West Virginia	6	5	1
North Carolina	9	3	6
South Carolina	2	0	2
Georgia	8	6	2
Alabama	11	7	4
Kentucky	27	19	8
Tennessee	21	11	10
Missouri	18	10	8
Texas	1	0	1
Ohio	88	63	25
Indiana	8	0	8
Illinois	10	1	9
Michigan	35	15	20
Wisconsin	13	7	6
Oregon	1	0	1
Minnesota	1	0	1
Total	402	236	166

Combining these figures with those of Pennsylvania we arrive at the fact that, out of the grand total of 666 furnaces in the country, 403 are in blast and 263 are out of blast. But the majority of these furnaces have large stocks of iron stacked in their yards, which they cannot sell, even at a heavy loss, and which they have no prospect of selling. This inactivity, or prostration, whichever it may be termed, is, of course due to the lack of orders among the rolling mills—rail, bar, sheet, and general merchant iron. The first result, and the more immediate and pressing one, is that 175,000 men, out of the whole number who are ordinarily employed in the mills and furnaces, are now out of employment, and they and their families are all in very straitened circumstances, the majority of them in distress; and the gloomy prospect before these working men makes their case more sad. So far from being able to go to work in the coal mines, the coal operators are mining much less coal than usual, consequently many miners are also out of employment. In fact, there is no demand for labor in any section of the country, at least not such labor as they understand and are accustomed to. What, then, are they to do? Let me give one instance of the effect of the prostration in the iron trade on labor. In my letter from Philadelphia I told of the state of things in the famous Baldwin Locomotive Works. Last Summer they were making at the rate of 500 engines a year, employing 2,800 men, full time, and paying out about $170,000 a month for wages. Now they are making only at the rate of 160 engines a year, employing 1,400 men on short time, and paying out about $55,000 a month wages, a loss of wages to labor at the rate of $1,380,000 a year, and this from one firm. But the ranks of unemployed labor will soon have a vast accession of numbers. It is no secret that all the great ore-bed owners have an immense amount of ore lying unsold upon their docks, and that their selling prospects for the season are viewed with dismay. There is no doubt that many of them, if not all, will cease running very early in the season, if not immediately. Indeed, two of the largest and wealthiest mining corporations in the country, whose ore has an immense reputation, have given notice to their miners to cease work on and after to-day. This notice will have the effect of throwing about 1,500 men out of work, and the notice contains the ominous advice to their men to find work elsewhere, if they can possibly do so, because the suspension of mining "may possibly last through the entire season," *i. e.*, till next Spring. I am at a loss to know how or in what way other ore-bed owners are in a better position. If the highest class and richest ores cannot find a market, what is to become of the inferior and lean descriptions of ores?

But there is a chance of worse mischief ahead. The price of pig-iron in Great Britain has fallen even more heavily than in the United States during the last six months—nearly fifty per cent., and with enormous stocks on the furnace banks. Bar and sheet iron have fallen about twenty per cent., and rails about twenty-five per cent. Let me compare the prices of British iron in 1874 with those of 1873:

Kind of Iron.	April, 1873. £	s.	d.	April, 1874. £	s.	d.
Pig-iron, Scotch	6	0	0	3	15	0
Pig-iron, Cleveland	6	0	0	3	5	0
Bar-iron, Staffordshire	15	0	0	12	0	0
Rails, Welsh	12	0	0	9	0	0
Rails, North of England	13	15	0	10	0	0

Taking the comparative prices of American iron for 1873 and 1874, the awkwardly puzzling position in which the American iron-masters find themselves is obvious.

Kind of Iron.	April, 1873.	April, 1874.
Rails at Eastern mills	$82 00	$60 00
Bar-iron at Pittsburg	cents 4 1-5	cents 2¾
Gray Forge pig-iron at Pittsburg	32 00	28 00
No. 1 Lehigh pig-iron at Philadelphia	47 00	33 00

This is just where the shoe may be expected to pinch. If any improvement in iron takes place the British iron-masters, with their enormous stocks on hand, will immediately prick up their ears. Should the improvement be sufficient to put a little profit in the pockets of our iron-masters, our market would be immediately undersold by heavy exportations from Great Britain. Last year the United States thought that she could at least feel assured of having thrust Great Britain from her home markets. But Great Britain stands ready at this moment to prove the contrary the moment that pig-iron reaches a fair selling price here. What then is to be done? Our iron-masters cannot go on making pig-iron at a loss, and yet British competition and British low prices won't admit of their asking a price which will give them a profit. Under such auspices any improvement in demand must be unattended by a corresponding improvement in price. The result is obvious. Furnaces and mills must remain idle till an improvement in the price of iron takes place in England. This must be so long as our market instead of regulating the British market is regulated by it; a merely natural process, considering that the production of pig-iron in Great Britain is three times what it is in this country. It may surprise some to learn that in spite of the absence of all demand for iron, the imports of pig, bar, railroad iron, &c., from Great Britain amounted to nearly $4,000,000 in the first three months of the current year. But in Belgium and Germany prices are still lower than in Great Britain. Here is Germany receiving orders for iron girders, because she can make them fifteen per cent. cheaper than the British founders can, and offering to supply galvanized wire at £19 per ton for which the British wire-drawers were asking £22 10s. per ton, and even little Belgium is seeking eagerly for contracts for rails at £1 a ton less than the price for which the English and Welsh rail-makers can produce them at cost. With such a powerful European competition staring our iron-masters in the face, how can they look for any substantial revival of their business? The improvement must first show itself on the other side of the Atlantic.

TROUBLES OF THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

There seems to be some discord among the Jubilee Singers, who are still in Europe, and want to remain there. One of their old friends in Tennessee thus explains matters in a letter to the Nashville *Banner*:

"The regular engagement of the Jubilee Singers ended on the 31st of March. The month of April was given for each one to have a special benefit. A letter received from them recently says that the benefits were complete failures because the managers or agents exerted very little effort after the Jubilee Hall fund was raised. As some of the singers will return home almost penniless, more than one-half of them have concluded to remain in Europe by request, and give concerts in towns where they were invited, so as to realize something for themselves. A letter from one of the Jubilee Singers, dated Kingston-on-Hull, England, April 19, to a responsible colored man of this place, says:

"But Mr. White says we have no right to do so, and will be doing wrong, and he is using his influence against our enterprise, and has threatened to bring suits against us if we use the name of "Jubilee Singers." Also, that he will not pay us all unless we return to America with him. But in spite of all this, we have concluded to remain, and hope to do well. Mr. White says that we are ungrateful for all that he has done for us, but I tell you, sir, that what has been done was done by us, and he cannot take it all to himself. Those of the singers who remain until August are Maggie Porter, Jennie Jackson, Thomas Rutland, Ben. M. Holmes, Isaac Dickinson, and Henry Watkins.'

Mr. White has telegraphed to this city to some of the officials at Fisk University to influence the parents of those who intend to remain, to return with those who were to sail on the 6th. Every impediment has been put in the way of the newly organized class. After two years' traveling it seems that they disagree, and will break up in a quarrel. The colored people here are friends of the singers, and dislike the action taken by the managers, and speak of it as they predicted it would end, badly for the singers."

WHAT IT COST A TRUSTFUL COUNTRYMAN.

Dea. L. Hathom, a hosiery manufacturer at Washington, N. H., and a brother of Mrs. Stillman Churchill, of Nashua, says that he was robbed of $3,100 in Boston on Wednesday, under the following circumstances: He had received a bank check of Messrs. Cabot & Whittemore for the amount stated, in payment for merchandise sold to them. For the convenience of paying it out to his help on his return home he got the check cashed, after which he started for the depot. On his way thither, and when upon Hanover street, he was approached by a young man, who said: "How do you do, Mr. Hathom?" and claimed to have made his acquaintance when a clerk in a drug store at Concord. Mr. Hathom did not remember the young man, but somehow continued the conversation. The young man said he was now employed at Manchester, gave his address in that city, and added that there was plenty of time. He then invited Mr. Hathom to his room for the purpose of "talking over old times," and he became so persuasive that Mr. Hathom accompanied him. When they entered the room two men sat apart engaged in conversation. He sat down on a sofa and presently felt faint and fell asleep. How long he remained in this condition and the cause of it he does not know. He only knows that when he came to himself he was alone, and his money was gone. In the anxiety and excitement that followed he took the train for Manchester, in which city he made inquiries for the young man who gave him the address, but could find no such person. He has notified the Boston Police, and they are investigating the affair.

DANGER IN PULLING ON BOOTS.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* reports that Col. Lucius M. Temple, of that city, broke his leg a few days ago "under peculiar circumstances." It says that he was trying on a pair of tight boots, and after putting one on the left foot, was endeavoring to draw on the right boot, when suddenly a snapping sound was heard. "There, you've broken a strap," remarked a by-stander. "I've broken my leg," replied Col. Temple, coolly, and upon examination such was found to be the case, his right leg being broken above the knee. Dr. Eve was called, and the limb was set, after which Col. Temple was taken to his home in Edgefield.

OFFICE-HOLDING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "We have in round numbers 1,300 office-holders in our local Government. To maintain them it costs over a million and a half a year. If to these 1,300 we add the State and Federal officers resident in this city, we will have a grand total of 2,000 men employed in keeping society together in a community at the outset of 200,000 souls. Of course these are all civil officers. It will be seen that they amount exactly to one per cent. of the population. We have long felt that government was very burdensome hereabouts, but the true cause was not apparent till these figures were compiled."

KING SOLOMON NEEDED.

The lawyers of Indianapolis are torturing their brains over an extraordinary problem. Some years ago a lady of that city was married, and four months thereafter separated from her husband, was divorced and remarried in a month, and four months thereafter gave birth to a child by her first husband. Quite recently the second husband procured a divorce, and the custody of the child was awarded to him. Now comes the first husband, and claims the child, and the lawyers are asking who is entitled to its possession?

MAN AND WIFE.

Michael Dignan, forty-five years old, residing at No. 431 Baltic street, Brooklyn, while drunk, quarreled with his wife Ann yesterday. He began by knocking her down, and then he beat her about the head with a shovel. The cries of the neighbors attracted the attention of Officer Waters, of the Third Precinct, who entered the house and arrested Dignan. Capt. Ferry had Dr. Cushing examine the injured woman, and he pronounced her injuries very dangerous. She was removed to the Long Island College Hospital in an ambulance, and Dignan was locked up.

LOUIS RIEL.

THE WINNIPEG INSURRECTION OF 1869-70.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND RESULT AS SEEN FROM THE WINNIPEG STAND-POINT—A VINDICATION OF RIEL.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Monday, May 4, 1874.

The Canadian Parliament having expelled Louis Riel by a large majority, the question is now being asked whether he is the traitor and outlaw that English and Canadian journals have represented him to be, or whether his views and character have been misrepresented. As the province of Manitoba borders upon Minnesota, and the trade of the two States is somewhat identical, a community of certain interests has enabled our citizens to become more acquainted with the local affairs of Manitoba than those of any other State. And it is but fair to affirm that they generally believe that Louis Riel has been greatly misrepresented. American newspapers have been deceived, inasmuch as they have taken their views from English and Canadian journals, which for three and a half years have been presenting the monarchical side of the case. As a consequence their readers have come to believe that Louis Riel was the leader of a mob of French half-breeds, whose chief purpose was plunder, and who, during a reign of terror, inaugurated bloodshed, committed an atrocious murder, and ultimately were only brought into subjection by a force of Canadian troops, and that ever since, Riel and other leaders of the insurrection have been outlaws and fugitives from justice. Now, as there are two sides to every question, particularly on those involving Government policy, it is fitting that those of the minority should be heard.

CANADA'S DESIRE FOR ANNEXATION.

Canada has long been negotiating for the transfer to her by the Hudson Bay Company of the North-west Territories, and, in 1868-9, sent her agents to Winnipeg, who undertook to open roads and establish a new system of surveys, which were claimed to be in derogation of the rights of the old settlers established by the customs of two or three generations. These agents, during their visit, were guilty of a number of outrages, threatening the subversion of long-established rights, and treating the Metis, or half-breeds, and old settlers, with insolence and contumely. This induced many of the inhabitants to regard the Canadian agents as adventurers, who came upon their territory for the purpose of *forcing* a union with Canada without regard to their wishes. While this state of feeling was at its height, Mr. McDougall appeared at Pembina bearing a commission from the Canadian Government as Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories which had not yet been transferred to Canada. McDougall claimed to be invested with arbitrary powers of government and was regarded as an offensive satrap, sent out by a usurping Government, with the purpose of gaining by force what could not be brought about by persuasion. The people, therefore, looked upon him as the representative of a foreign power. The Metis deeming it necessary, in order to protect themselves and their property, hastily gathered together, to resist this attempt of Canada to take unlawful possession of a country without the consent of the inhabitants and without presenting a single guarantee as to their future rights or liberties. Accordingly they met in a national council, and sent word to McDougall that he would not be permitted to enter the country. This incensed McDougall, and by aid of the band of Canadian adventurers who had preceded him, he sought to raise a force and march in. In November he tried to cross the border, but was repulsed by the Metis, who forced him back and took possession of Fort Garry, which was threatened by the McDougall party. The Metis then proceeded to call together an Assembly of Deputies—twelve French and twelve English—to consider measures to be adopted to protect the inhabitants of Assineboia. Meanwhile McDougall had made all his arrangements to enter the country with the aid of Col. Dennis, who tried to recruit a force both of Indians and Canadians. And on Dec. 1, 1869, McDougall issued a proclamation declaring the annexation of Rupert's Land to Canada, and the dissolution of the Government of the Hudson Bay Company. At the same time the Canadians had organized to carry Fort Garry by force, but by a streak of good fortune the plot was discovered, and Dr. Schultz was arrested in his own house, in which fifty armed men were sheltered, and the entire party made prisoner.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

At this time the country was in a precarious condition. It is thus described by a gentleman who has been familiar with it for many years: "The Hudson Bay Company had ceased to possess a shadow of its former authority. Under these circumstances the National Committee, on Dec. 8, proclaimed a Provisional Government, which at once received the support of a great part of the people, and finally of the whole people, including the Hudson Bay Company. This Government was recognized as the lawful Government of the country—in fact it was the only Government—by the Canadian Government in dispatches addressed by Sir John A. Macdonald to the Colonial Office, and by the Canadian Commissioners, Messrs. Thibeault and Salsbery, who were sent to treat with the *habitans*, and who officially acknowledged the Provisional Government. In January a great mass-meeting of the people was called by the President of the Provincial Government, to listen to Mr. Donald A. Smith, who had been specially commissioned by the Canadian Government to explain matters to the people. His speech was an argument for a peaceful acceptance of the Canadian authority, promising that all the rights of the people would be scrupulously respected, and making known a proclamation of amnesty issued by the Governor General in the Queen's name for all the offenses committed during the trouble." After the speech delivered by Donald A. Smith, President Riel arose and suggested that a convention be held, composed of forty delegates, who should represent the whole country, so that some action might be taken upon Mr. Smith's programme. This suggestion of President Riel met with general favor, and on the 25th of January the convention assembled and was in session some twelve or fourteen days, during most of which time the discussion was confined to the question as to the terms on which they would submit to a union with Canada. During the meeting of this convention the Canadian Commissioners were present and repeated in public their official communications, and in the name of Canada they invited the citizens residing in the North-west Territory to choose delegates to Ottawa, promising such delegates a kindly reception. The overtures made by the Canadian Government seemed to be so fair and made in such good faith that the convention closed its labors by confirming the establishment of the Provisional Government by a vote of 30 to 10. Louis Riel was then installed in the chair of the convention in place of Judge Black, who had theretofore presided, and appointed as delegates to Ottawa the following gentlemen: Alfred H. Scott, Judge Black, and Rev. Mr. Richot.

At this stage of the proceedings matters seemed in a fair way of amicable adjustment, and undoubtedly no trouble would have ensued had not Dr. Schultz become irritated and piqued by the act of the convention in making Louis Riel President. Schultz accordingly raised the standard of rebellion, and gathered together a small force of Indians and whites, with the intention (as was charged at the time) of causing a general uprising throughout the province. Couriers were also sent out by Schultz, who were capable of doing a great deal of harm, particularly when it is remembered that affairs were terribly unsettled and many were undecided as to whether the union with Canada would be for their good or not. And any person acquainted with a barely civilized province, whose citizens are made up of half a dozen different races, knows that suspicions always exist which need only the words of an incendiary to cause a general uprising. As soon as Riel discovered that couriers and dispatches had been sent out, he caused the couriers to be arrested and the dispatches destroyed, while his soldiers almost unanimously demanded that the foremost wretches who were concerned in working up the country into another revolution should be immediately shot. The feeling on the part of Riel's soldiers was intense, and had it not been for Riel's efforts Schultz would undoubtedly have been executed without mercy, and, in fact, it was only by subterfuge that Riel saved the life of Schultz. He was led away as if to be executed, and it was for a time generally believed that he was, the truth of the matter being that he was only secreted. On the day following a company of forty-eight armed men, which included several of the leading conspirators and friends of Schultz, were captured by Riel's men. No punishment was inflicted upon these men, however, with the exception of the leader of the band, Major Boulton, who was alone singled out for punishment, and even he was pardoned on condition that certain rebellious localities should recognize and support the Provisional Government. Donald A. Smith, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company and Special Commissioner of Canada, used all his efforts to secure compliance with the above condition, and partially succeeded; but Schultz, or rather his emissaries, were still at work among the Indians, and endeavoring to incense them against the Metis. Under these circumstances, the only alternative left the Metis was to fight or apply to the Provisional Government for aid; and fortunately, through the good advice of some of the better-educated Metis, they chose the latter remedy, and asked the Government to protect them from the attacks of the Indians. All this while Schultz and his friends had not ceased from their work of inciting the Indians, and it accordingly became necessary for the Provisional Government to make its authority respected by making an example of one of the most violent of the conspirators. The man who was chosen for this example, or, rather, the man whose own acts were the most culpable, was Thomas Scott, who was duly executed. The execution of Scott had the desired effect. The conspirators settled into a state of tranquillity, and when, four days afterward, Bishop Tache, sent for from Rome by Sir John A. Macdonald, arrived at Winnipeg, charged by Canada to effect an understanding between the two countries, he was well received. The Bishop reiterated the invitation to send delegates to Ottawa, and requested the delegates upon their arrival there to state to the Canadian Government the conditions under which the people of Assineboia would consent to enter the Confederation. As soon as Schultz, Mair, and Lynch discovered that the delegates would probably go to Ottawa, they secretly left the country and proceeded to Ottawa, of course arriving before the delegates. They endeavored to rouse against them the prejudices of race, and religion, and particularly urged against them the execution of Scott, which they represented as a mere act of butchery. In fine, these self-constituted delegates, without any shadow of authority or any mission from the people of Assineboia, raised such a storm that the Canadian Government was actually afraid to receive the very delegates they had invited, and they received no attention until the 26th of April, when they finally received a note, saying, "Sir John A. Macdonald and George E. Cartier have been authorized by the Government to treat with you on the subject of your mission." This note was received by the delegates, who forthwith proceeded to state the terms that would satisfy their people in making the proposed union, and among the first conditions proposed by the delegates was that after the political arrangements "a general amnesty should be proclaimed in the North-west before Canada took possession." To this request the Canadian Government acceded, and Riel, in his memorandum, states that Sir John A. and Sir George Etienne replied to the delegates "that it was of the very nature of the friendly arrangement which had been entered into between the two countries that this amnesty should be proclaimed as they demanded." They then added that although the proclamation of this amnesty pertained to the royal prerogative, they were, nevertheless, in a position to assure the delegates from the North-west that it would certainly be proclaimed. Riel also affirms that the Very Hon. Sir John Young, delegate to Ottawa for the Crown, also gave the delegates every assurance that this amnesty would be proclaimed to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the North-west. As the result of the negotiations, the Manitoba act, prepared jointly by the Canadian Government and the delegates from Assineboia, was passed. This act was all that Riel asked for—a local representative Government for Manitoba, with a fair representation in the Canadian Parliament, and adequate guarantees for the land and property rights of the old settlers.

THE DELEGATES' RETURN HOME.

On the 17th of June, 1870, the delegates reached Fort Garry, bearing with them the Manitoba act. No time was lost in complying with the terms proposed by the Canadian Government, and on the 24th inst. the Provincial Government called the representatives of the people together, who voted to enter the Confederation on the conditions expressed in the act. The Canadian Government was then notified of this vote of the people, and reference was made in the return of the promise of amnesty made to the delegates while in Ottawa. But that proclamation of amnesty never came, and the Canadian Government has never fulfilled its promise. The inhabitants of Manitoba have necessarily felt that they have been betrayed, and consequently have not entertained such kindly feelings toward the Canadian Government as they otherwise would.

But all this while Riel has been a favorite, and only a short time since was overwhelmingly elected as member of the Canadian Parliament from the district of Provencher. Just prior to the election, Attorney General Clark, who aspired to represent the same district in Parliament, sought to get rid of his rival by procuring against him an indictment for murder. But the people had confidence in Riel and gave him a tremendous vote. Clark, however, with the aid of Schultz, after he had been beaten at the polls, brought all possible influence to bear against Riel at Ottawa, and for a time Riel's case was made the permanent matter in the Parliament. With the rest of the story all are familiar. Riel was expelled, but of the means by which this was brought about, and whether any money was used, no one seems to know. One thing is certain, and that is, Canada has not treated Manitoba fairly, and the citizens of Assineboia still sustain and have confidence in Riel.

HOW INFIDELITY IS PUNISHED IN CHINA.

A Ningpo newspaper says: "Yesterday morning, March 13, the presiding Magistrate of the quiet City of Chinhai was aroused from his dreamy slumbers by the appearance of a wife-deceived and avenging husband, who produced from a cloth wrapper two human heads, which represented his wife and her guilty companion.

One version of this tragedy runs thus: The injured husband had, through his employment upon a steamer, been absent from home for long periods of time, during which the cause of evil was contracted, and, at the close of the old year, the husband, returning home to enjoy the usual festivities, found his neighborhood all alive with the story of his wife's unfaithfulness. These live coals of tale-bearing gave additional heat to his anger; but he contrived to conceal his feelings from his wife, and hurriedly left home under the pretense of going to Hankow; but instead of leaving, he, with a few trusty friends, secreted themselves in the neighborhood, prepared to obtain a cruel redress before the fire of his anger cooled down. The unfortunate man, ignorant of the fatal trap, entered the house of the woman, and, both being surprised, were secured by the watchers, who speedily severed their heads from their bodies, and carried the former to the District Magistrate. There will be a trial, but the whole piece of legislation is a mockery.

The guilt or innocence of the murdered will be decided by a test. Both heads will be put into a large tub of water, and set in motion by vigorous stirring. If the heads meet face to face, behold a clear proof of guilt! If not, then all the worse for the avenger.

Such is the power of custom—custom more cruel than law, for it demands the death of both. It is said that if the man had but killed the intruder, he would be liable to punishment for murder; but, having effected a double murder, he escapes with a mere formal whipping, and receives a reward of 20,000 cash.

The district, to purge itself of such evil, destroys the bodies of the dead by cremation, and the very piece of ground rendered unclean by the evil must be plowed up before the virtuous will venture to dwell there."

TROUBLES OF A RUNAWAY COUPLE.

Mr. Frank Dodson, of Rappahannock, and Miss Alberta Bruce, of Culpeper, Va., arrived at Alexandria on the freight train Wednesday afternoon, and took the six o'clock boat for Washington. They were bent upon getting married, and accomplished that object, though under difficulties, as appears from the narration of the Alexandria *Gazette*, which says: "They got aboard the train at Culpeper Court-house, where an aunt of the young lady did her best to prevent the elopement, but being sent from the depot there to a store some distance off to buy a pound of candy, the train started before she could get back, and, as already stated, the pair reached here in safety. When they arrived in Washington the City Hall was closed, but they succeeded, after a long search, in finding the Clerk of the court, from whom the required license was obtained. But their troubles were not yet over, for though they found several ministers, all of them were engaged and could not perform the marriage ceremony, and it was not until they were on their way back to the depot that they came across a church in which service was being held, and going in there they waited until the conclusion of the service, when they stated their object to the preacher and were married by him. They returned here on the midnight train, and stopped at a boarding-house until this morning, when they returned to Culpeper."

VERBAL AGREEMENT INSUFFICIENT.

An opinion was rendered by Judge Drummond, in Chicago, on Tuesday, in the case of C. J. Hambleton against the Home Insurance Company of New-York, which is of some importance to underwriters and many others. This was a chancery proceeding, in which a bill was filed to enforce an alleged verbal contract for the renewal of a policy of insurance which expired Oct. 2, 1871, only seven days prior to the great fire. The policy provided that no renewal should take effect until the premium was paid. The complainant alleged that the contract for renewal had been made verbally, between himself and an agent of the company. The court, however, held that the company could not be held by such loose conversation, and the bill was therefore dismissed.

VERMONT POLITICS.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* gives currency to the following: "Among the bits of gossip afloat in political circles, some of which have not heretofore got into print, so far as we have observed, are rumors that the name of Judge Prout, of Rutland, will be brought before the Republican State Convention for the nomination for Governor—he had, we believe, the reputation of being a Greeley man two years ago; that Judge Poland is a candidate for re-election, and that Hon. Dudley C. Denison, of Royalton, and Col. John B. Mead, of Randolph, are to be in the field against him; that the Democratic State Convention will adopt an anti-prohibition platform, and that Edward J. Phelps, of this city, is likely to be their candidate for Governor."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 9.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 Harlem. 1st C.103¼
4,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10. 92
500 Am. D. T. 48
15 N. Y. C. & Hud. 98¼
15 do. 98⅜
200 do. b3. 98¼
2700 Western Union. 71⅞
600 do. 72
600 do. 72⅛
600 do. 72¼
400 do. b3. 72¼
600 do. s3. 72⅛
1200 do. 72⅛
1100 do. 72
10 American Ex. 63
100 Pacific Mail. 44⅜
900 do. 44⅞
300 do. b3. 44⅞
500 do. s3. 44⅞
100 do. s3. 44⅝
100 do. 44¾
200 Erie Railway. 36¼
400 St. Paul. 34⅛
100 do. 34½
300 do. 34⅜
500 do. 34⅜
400 do. 34¾
100 do. 34⅝
100 do. 34½
400 Lake Shore. 75⅞
1900 do. 76
200 do. s60. 75½
100 do. b4. 76
200 do. b3. 76
100 do. 75⅞
700 do. 76
100 do. b3. 76⅛
700 do. 76⅛
1000 do. 76¼
700 do. b3. 76¼
100 Panama. 108
300 Union Pacific. 30⅜
200 do. 30½
500 do. 30⅜
200 Rock Island. 97¼
300 North-western. 43⅜
400 do. 43¾
100 do. 43½
200 do. 43⅜
300 do. b3. 43½
500 Tol. & Wab. 40
100 do. 40¼
300 St. Paul Pf. 55
200 Del., L. & W. 107¼
100 Ohio & Miss. 24⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo. 27⅜
200 C., C. & I. C. 20⅛
200 Atlantic & Pac. P. 14

MONDAY, May 11—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 9, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Decrease in Loans $70,700
Increase in Specie 2,665,900
Decrease in Greenbacks 35,000
Increase in Deposits 1,835,200
Increase in Circulation 32,600

	May 10, '73.	May 2, '74.	May 9, '74.
National Capital	$70,985,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	17,157,500	16,769,400	16,769,400
Total	$88,142,500	$86,004,400	$86,004,400
Loans	274,687,000	286,574,300	286,503,600
Gold Notes	20,161,600	24,639,600	27,305,500
Greenbacks	41,944,300	55,833,000	55,798,000
Deposits	202,819,100	234,401,500	236,236,700
Circulation	27,523,500	26,899,600	26,922,200

The changes in the Bank return excite no remark on the Street, and influence no alteration in the very easy rates for Money to the Stock Brokers. The addition to the Gold Notes Average is due to the disbursements of May Gold Interest and the sales of Gold from the Sub-Treasury in excess of the Customs paid into the Treasury during the week.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $6,514,037, as compared with $6,384,442 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $5,736,887, as against $7,518,679 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $2,528,062, as against $551,246 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,183,000, comparing with $2,113,000 same week last May.

The Import Entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise (not including Foreign Specie) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of March, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July $31,023,169
August 32,632,909
September 29,772,735
October 27,275,914
November 20,784,951
December 20,214,570
January 30,211,665
February 34,616,354
March $42,448,552
April 4 9,851,827
April 11 11,278,078
April 18 9,279,815
April 25 7,228,874
May 2 6,537,995
May 9 6,514,037
Total $319,661,645
Same date 1873 363,421,289
Decrease since July 1 $43,759,644

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July $25,621,053
August 24,343,509
September 25,799,042
October 21,246,858
November 28,495,882
December 25,250,750
January 23,455,638
February $20,725,611
March 22,909,218
April 8 4,752,056
April 15 5,199,462
April 22 4,309,253
April 29 7,295,229
May 6 6,736,887
Total since July 1 $255,140,878
To same date, 1873 223,826,502
Increase since July 1 $31,314,376
Gold, May 9, 1874 112⅜ ₽ cent.
Gold, May 10, 1873 118⅛ ₽ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July $10,838,643
August 2,196,542
September 1,502,625
October 2,107,447
November 2,545,842
December 2,447,271
January 2,660,508
February 2,980,862
March $2,527,822
April 4 918,092
April 11 596,914
April 18 503,781
April 25 423,236
May 2 839,334
May 9 2,528,062
Total since Jan. 1 $34,828,988
Total same date 1873 53,939,693
Decrease since July 1 $19,110,705

The general trade of the week past was dull. In the Dry Goods line both the Importers and Domestic Commission men report a comparatively dull demand. In general Merchandise, the business is moderate for the season, although some improvement is now looked for, as Lake and Canal navigation is opened with the North west.

The overflow in the lower Mississippi Valley has again affected the Cotton receipts, which aggregate for the week only 24,000 bales, against 43,700 last year, and 46,800 bales the great crop year of 1870-71. The exports of the week from all the ports amount to 69,500 bales. The crop receipts to date are now 3,577,000 bales, against 3,301,000 last year, and 3,669,000 bales in 1871.

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,331,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,238,334
November	5,956,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,296	January	9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,044
May 2	757,559	May 2	1,551,000
May 9	2,183,000	May 9	3,500,500
Total, 1874	$100,225,289	Total, 1874	$57,368,405
Total, 1873	117,382,464	Total, 1873	69,431,192

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		May 10, '73.
American Gold	112⅞@112¾@112⅜	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	118¼@108¼	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, January	120⅝@120⅝	120⅛
U. S. New 5 ₽ cents	114⅞@115⅛	115
Central Pacific 6 ₽ cents	95@94⅞	103¼
Union Pacific 6 ₽ cents	86½@86¼	86¾
New-York Central	98@97¼@98⅛	100⅝
Rock Island	98⅜@95¾@97½	108⅝
St. Paul Common	36⅜@31¾@34¾	56½
St. Paul Preferred	56@49½@54½	73¾
Toledo and Wabash	40⅝@38½@40¼	69¼
Union Pacific	34⅝@29½@30⅜	31⅛
Erie	35⅞@36¼	63
Western Telegraph	73⅞@69@72	85¾
Pacific Mail	44⅞@43@44⅞	53
Lake Shore	76½@74¼@76¼	91⅛
North-western Common	45¾@41½@43½	
Harlem	126½@128½	126
North-western Preferred	65@59@61½	
Delaware and Lackawanna	106½@107½	103¼
Central New-Jersey	105½@105½	106

The Stock Exchange left off lower than on Saturday week on the Share speculation, but decidedly better than on the serious break of Monday and Tuesday last, when the market appeared to be in a panic, and prices ran down 2@3 ₽ cent. on a pressure to sell at the best going figures. It was supposed at the time that the *Short* or *Bearish* interest in the Railroads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail was largely increased in the excitement, and the subsequent recovery in prices confirmed this opinion.

The sales of Gold left off ½ ₽ cent. lower than on Saturday week. The resumption of Gold shipments to Europe, being part of the May Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury to foreign holders of United States 5-20s, &c., failed to advance the Gold Room more than ¼@½ ₽ cent., and this rise was lost at the close on Saturday.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION firm with a long established business, embracing commercial paper, wish to add $50,000 as special capital. Satisfactory references can be given. Address, with real name, CAPITA, Box No. 129 Times Office.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NOTICE.
The DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will pay, on presentation at their office on Union square, their notes which mature in May, June, and July.
CHAS. TAYLOR, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, May 8.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—The day calendar of the Commission of Appeals for May 11 is as follows: Nos. 116, 119, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 131, 95, 96. The commission adjourned till Monday, May 11, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
2—Caldwell vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.
4—Percy vs. Wood.
31—Maillard vs. Paine, impleaded.
49—Connery vs. Manning.
62—Dryer vs. Hyman, 3 motions.
73—Gomez vs. Arthur.
84—Slattery vs. The People.
85—In the matter of Gill.
86—The People, &c., vs. Genet.
87—The People vs. De Camp et al.
100—In the matter of the Trustees, &c., created by the will of J. McCall, deceased.
103—Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.
104—Price vs. Price.
106—Winchell vs. Winchell.
107—Erie Railroad Co. vs. Barr.
108—Fry vs. Fry.
115—In the matter, &c., Voorhis.
117—Hutton, &c., vs. Fairchild, &c.
129—Cont. Bank vs. Black.
130—Creep vs. Jacoby, &c.
136—Kiernan vs. Abbott, impleaded.
139—Cont. Bank vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.
141—Rowland vs. Samana Bay Co.
142—Excelsior Savings Bk. vs. Campbell.
143—Same vs. Same.
153—People's Bank vs. Brown.
161—Whitney vs. Danforth.
193—People's Bank vs. Brown, &c.
206—The Whiting Paper Co. vs. Bott.
246—Chamberlain, Trustee, vs. Cummings.
248—Marston vs. McNiff.
249—Hanover Nat. Bank vs. Greenleve.
251—Hulburd vs. Kane.
264—Henry vs. Hathorn, &c.
265—Rolhstein vs. Lazarus.
266—Scott vs. Anderson.
267—Simmons vs. Wood.
269—Davenport vs. Chamberlin.
Call.
272—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.
158—Hemmenway vs. Wilson et al., Ex'r.
159—Heinemann et al. vs. Heard et al.
160—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
161—Cohen vs. Roche et al.
166—Indianapolis, P. & C. R. vs. Tyng.
167½— vs. ——.
169—Moore et al. vs. Lunt et al.
170—Lathrop et al. vs. Bramhall et al.
171—Wood vs. Lockwood.
173—Berrian vs. Sanford.
174—Hubbell vs. Von Schoening et al.
175—First Nat. Bank of New-York vs. Morris et al.
56—Clinch vs. The Southside R. R. Company of Long Island.
153—English et al. vs. Steele.
172—Knapp et al. vs. Town of Newtown.
157—Woodruff et al. vs. Leonard.
10—N. Y. Att. Pul. Co. vs. Van Tuyl et al.
18—Hadley vs. Boehm.
19—Jacoby vs. Johnston et al.
176—Feilman et al. vs. Brunner et al.
177—Dean vs. Ætna Life Ins. Co.
178—Hadden vs. Houghtaling.
179—Ludlow et al. vs. Dole.
180—Dut. Co. M. Ins. Co. vs. Hatchfield, &c.
181—Kelty et al. vs. Long.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1621—Perry vs. Evens.
1623—Union Bank vs. Hercules M. Life As. So.
1625—Wheeler vs. Fargo, President.
1627—Dawson vs. Irwin.
1629—Sillman vs. Southeimer.
1631—Howe Machine Co. vs. Newton et al.
1633—Benner vs. Lighthall.
1637—Rhodes vs. Hill et al.
1639—Wood vs. Andes Insurance Co.
1643—Moore vs. Huested.
1645—Rosenheim et al. vs. Looitz.
1647—Todd vs. Johnson.
1649—Ryerson vs. New-York Att. Pul. Co.
1651—Allis vs. Philipsburg Manufacturing Co.
1653—Ives, &c., vs. Heath.
1655—Jack vs. Wiley et al.
1657—Irwin et al. vs. Peckersgill, Sur.
1659—Dahlman vs. Wright, impleaded.
1661—Conant et al. vs. Wildman et al.
1663—Williams vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
776½—Brinkley vs. Brinkley.
2972—Castree, Executor, vs. Simmons et al.
1220—Duncan vs. Burleigh.
3126—Bartlett vs. Mayor, &c.
3128—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. Mayor, &c.
1588—Berringer vs. Wengenroth.
2016—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
994—Bruce et al. vs. Zschoch et al.
396—Coles vs. Watson et al.
1490—Kelly, Administrator, vs. N. Y. R. R. & T. Co. et al.
384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1287—Marshall, &c., vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
1756—Swift vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
92—Schwarts vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1976—Whithaus et al. vs. Fryson.
3198—O'Neill vs. The Mayor.
3204—Kelly vs. The Mayor.
3226—Kennedy vs. The Mayor.
3258—McKeon vs. The Mayor.
1378—Taylor et al. vs. Weston et al.
1668—Curtiss et al. vs. Kendrick.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Landon, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2549—Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1505—McLain vs. Mayor, &c.
1709—Slade vs. Wilson.
2538—Heatherton et al. vs. The Mayor.
99—Schwarts vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
427—Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
599—Bank of California vs. Collins.
2921—Smith vs. Mayor, &c.
3127—Green vs. Mayor, &c.
3125—Mullally vs. The Mayor, &c.
2759—Meers vs. The Mayor, &c.
3006—Essing vs. Levy.
3251—Walters vs. McDonald.
1105—Claflin et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.
1195—Hartung vs. Roche.
447—Wormser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
483—Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
475—Long vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
687—Heath et al. vs. Mahony.
2489—Driscoll, Adm'r., vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, May 11, at 11 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
731—Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Co.
879—Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Com. Insurance Co.
823—Wilson vs. Meyer.
1811—Maginn et al. vs. Dinsmore.
627—Bowne, Jr., by Guardian, vs. Munroe et al.
341—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
653—Petrie vs. Poillon.
917—Egbert et al. vs. Hiffelsheimer.
655—Wright vs. Huggins.
651—Hieronymus vs. Petrie.
1795—Squire vs. Jones.
1727—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mech. and T. Insurance Co.
923—Delcomeyes et al. vs. Chamberlain et al.
927—Russell, Receiver, vs. Baker.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
780—Bittong vs. Chamberlain et al.
964—Badenhop vs. McCahill et al., Ex'r.
678—Rocke vs. Campbell et al.
870—Keep vs. Kauffman et al.
906—Rochl, Adm'x, vs. The Second Av. R. R. Co.
384—O'Brien vs. Merch'ts' Coal Co.
424—O'Brien vs. W'msb'g City Fire Ins. Co.
962—Fisk, Ex'x, vs. Liverpool & L. Globe Ins. Co.
996—Fisk, Ex'x, vs. The N. O. Mut. Ins. Co.
780½—Platt vs. Johnson.
578—Journeau vs. Tallman.
930—Fraliechstein et al. vs. Keller et al.
936—Davis et al. vs. Rubenstein.
908—Rochl vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until Tuesday, May 12.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
367—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
2509—Richter vs. Sager.
2155—Connor vs. Bernheimer.
1631—Dever vs. Hendren.
3883—Booth vs. Brennan.
3571—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.
3770—Hayward vs. Brennan.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.
1156—Quick vs. Tinker.
2173—Upton vs. Bedlow.
570—Marvin vs. Serrell.
2219—Huguenot Nat. Bank vs. Studwell.
2532—Haggerty vs. Seaman.
878—Wablig vs. Graber.
4051—Diossy vs. Gross.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday, June 1, 1874.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Robinson, P. J., Van Brunt and Larremore, J.J.

Nos.
——Motion in case of Muldoon vs. Pieret.
21—Dunn vs. Meserole.
23—Rommel, Jr., et al. vs. Tower.
52—Tinker vs. Morgan.
115—Soper vs. Rich.
17—Kingland vs. The Mayor, &c.
24—Devoe vs. Nuther.
171—— vs. ——.
70—Stern et al. vs. Nussbaum.
43—Goodchild vs. Carr, &c.
1—Smith vs. Cooley.
34—Zenni vs. The Ocean National Bank.
50—Winston vs. The Eastside Association.
4—The Elting Woolen Co. vs. Martin.
26—Coulter vs. The Mayor, &c.
33—Pottier & S. Manu. Co. vs. Wheeler.
36—White et al. vs. Cont. Nat. Bank.
40—Sherman et al. vs. The H. R. R. R. Co.
44—Krekeller vs. Ritter, &c.
56—Nauman vs. Ryan.
57—Elson vs. Hart.
58—Randolph vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
61a—Oberle vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
4206—Kirchner vs. Underhill.
4335—First Nat. Bank of Jersey City vs. Glover.
4348—Ricketts vs. Lawrence.
1663—Baebler vs. Currier.
3908—Griffith et al. vs. Perrin et al.
3960—White et al. vs. Davey.
4175—Jaffier vs. Schanck.
4188—O'Shea vs. Blodgett.
4236—Walton vs. Tuthill.
4264—Schneider vs. Weber.
4322—Ropan vs. Webb.
4785—Pfeifer vs. Buckheister.
4475—Cutler et al. vs. Arange.
4477—Rudolphy vs. Tilden et al.
4480—Ladin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Shields et al.
4482—Claflin et al. vs. Union R. R. & Trans. Co.
4483—Hazlett et al. vs. Burns.
4486—Gosweiler vs. Horst.
4490—Erichs vs. Middleton.
4491—Geraty vs. Cantion.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
4207—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.
4235—Storer vs. Sabel.
3881—Luqueer vs. Kirlin.
4116—Dilger vs. Biberfields.
4355—Dreyfoos et al. vs. Dirquesue.
4366—The Costar Company vs. Ruhl.
4225—Dinges vs. Eggert.
4457—Wolff vs. Moses.
3571—Wheelock vs. Plass, &c.
3509—Brown vs. Herbert.
3663—Hallock vs. Finch.
4492—Vaughn et al. vs. Militinskie.
3887—Union Printing Company vs. Train.
3901—Reher vs. Reilly.
4425—Nelson vs. Darton, Jr., et al.
5022—Fuerth vs. Altmayer.
3255—Ward vs. Mandelick.
4496—Murray vs. Otis.
4497—Parvis et al. vs. Townsend.
4502—Bay vs. Guibert et al.
4527—Perth Amboy Fibre Co. vs. Harris.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4293—Isod vs. Brooklyn Industrial Institute.
4504—Cauldwell vs. Marsh.
4778—Nast et al. vs. Friedman et al.
4779—Fagg vs. Nichols.
4863—Boylan vs. McKeon.
5033—Heath vs. Southack.
4967—Stow vs. Yerbo.
3536—Stenburg vs. Haas.
3899—Oppenheimer vs. Schiff.
4190—Jordan et al. vs. Goldsmith.
4539—Ulmer vs. Teighder.
4835—Simpson vs. Bruce.
5132—Cushing et al. vs. Lathrop Comb. Sewing-machine Co.
5155—Fewtner vs. Baker et al.
5213—Rosenhaupt vs. Leon.
5214—Sebelle vs. McCarron.
9407—Morrow vs. Isaacs.
4505—Blackwell et al. vs. Ford.
4507—Dey vs. Goodkind.
4570—Streeter vs. Jex.
1678—Aaron vs. Brennan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4391—Galloway vs. Arthur.
1935—Hillier, Jr., vs. Hillier.
3368—Lyon vs. McCall.
3638—Golden vs. Swift.
3733—Mohr vs. Castens.
3734—Mohr vs. Hegeler.
4962—Stoeckel vs. Gordan.
5002—Arata, administrator, vs. Cuneo.
5175—May vs. Isidor.
4458—Brady vs. Kane.
4459—Wilkinson et al. vs. Ring.
4460—Byrnes vs. Leonbard.
4461—Coyle et al. vs. Cauldwell.
4463—Walker vs. Von Deetoon.
4464—Danker vs. Adams.
4467—Levi vs. Dam et al.
4469—Allegretti et al. vs. Cochran et al.
4470—Starr et al. vs. Donlon.
4471—Horner vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
4473—Hall vs. Radford.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART V.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
4090—Montague vs. Mooney.
4426—Sprague vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
4434—Collins et al. vs. Albers.
3601—McConkey vs. Atkinson.
3943—Bradley vs. Simonfeld.
3993—Kursheedt vs. Bernheimer.
4179—Sand vs. Toplansi.
4363—Jones et al. vs. Beers.
4516—Appel vs. Nolte.
4518—Hubbell vs. De Forest.
4519—Fuller vs. Neibling.
4225—Wightman vs. Tis et al.
4536—Wilkinson et al. vs. Stewb.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Julius Sarner, perjury.
John Gould and William Fitzpatrick, robbery.
John Mara, robbery.
Edward Broderick, John A. Decker, and Jas. O'Brien, robbery.
Anton Beener, felonious assault and battery.
John Rehers, felonious assault and battery.
William Melody, forgery.
George Lewis and Charles R. Presley, grand larceny.
Robert Holder, grand larceny.
Henry Meyer, grand larceny.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS—A TEST CASE DECIDED—UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The case of The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company and Josiah Bacon vs. Daniel H. Smith, involving the validity of the Cummings patent, covering hard rubber plates for holding artificial teeth, has just been decided by Judge Shepley, at Boston, in favor of the complainants. The court delivered a very lengthy and exhaustive opinion. This is a test case selected by the dentists, and practically decides a large number of suits pending in all the States.

E. N. Dickerson and B. F. Lee, of New-York, for complainants; Henry Baldwin, Jr., and Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, for defendant.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES — LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

The Commencement exercises of the Auburn Theological Seminary have been held during the past week. The address before the Alumni was delivered on Wednesday by Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., of Auburn, his topic being the certain triumph of the Christian religion. In the course of it he said:

"We are assembled to-day at one of the theological centres of our Church. Auburn Seminary has a history which is replete with an interest that deepens with its progression. Founded in faith, and by a munificent liberality, which sprang as it were from the abundance of poverty, it has steadily advanced, and for over half a century has sent forth, in true gospel succession, a line of consecrated men whose piety and earnest work for Christ have honored God and blessed the world. At this annual convention we bring the first fruits of our feast of ingathering, and with grateful hearts lay them upon the altar of God. An honored father, moved by true devotion to the Presbyterian Church, and by strong affection for a cherished son, offers his gift of $75,000, with the words, 'This contribution is for my son; I should be unknown.' And this hall assumes form and proportional beauty. With this generous gift have been added many others. The offerings alike of the rich and the poor, the mite of the widow, with the presents of the children, have flowed into the treasury. Yes, even the devoted missionary of China clasps hands with the friends of Auburn Seminary, and claims his right to lay a consecrated gift upon the altar. Shall the good work thus begun now cease? Or, rather, shall not a fresh impetus be given, which shall arouse the Church to nobler efforts and holier manifestations of interest and love?"

At the conclusion of the address Dr. Huntington read the following list of articles which were to be placed in the corner-stone:

1. Minutes of General Assembly of Presbyterian Church for 1873.
2. Historical Catalogue of Auburn Theological Seminary for 1871-2, and annual catalogues from 1869 to 1874.
3. Semi-centenary addresses and proceedings on the fiftieth anniversary of Auburn Theological Seminary, of Samuel H. Gridley, D. D., and others.
4. History of Church of Christ in Auburn, by Rev. Henry Fowler.
5. History of First Presbyterian Church of Auburn, by Rev. Charles Hawley, D. D.
6. Boyd's Auburn Directory for 1873-4.
7. Revised Charter of City of Auburn for 1871, with amendments of 1872-3, and annual report of Auburn public schools of 1873.
8. Names of the officers of the City of Auburn for 1874, and Board of Education for 1874-5.
9. New-York *Observer* and New-York *Evangelist* of May 7, 1874.
10. Names of Building Committee to superintend erection of this building, and of the master masons, Clark & Barnes; carpenters, King & Phillips, by whom it is to be erected, and of the architect, Russell Sturgis, of New-York, who furnished the designs.
11. Biographical sketch of Alonzo D. Morgan, Esq., and photographs of him and his father, Hon. E. B. Morgan.

The truthful sketch of the Christian life of Alonzo D. Morgan, son of Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, written by Rev. Thos. C. Strong, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Aurora, was then read by Prof. E. A. Huntington. Dr. Huntington stated that it had always been the hope of the son to make some bountiful gift to the seminary, and that in what the father had done he had only carried out the will of the departed son. The sketch was as follows: "Alonzo D. Morgan was the son of Hon. E. B. Morgan and Charlotte Wood, born in the village of Aurora, Cayuga County, April 5, 1832. He received his preparatory education at the Cayuga Lake Academy, and entered Hamilton College in September, 1851, remained two years, and then joined the junior class of Union College, graduating in 1855. The character of his studies strongly evinced the vigor and discipline of his mind. His opinions were always the result of deliberate thought and honest conviction. He united with the Presbyterian Church of Aurora by profession of faith on July, 1, 1849. Although at the time but a young man he at once consecrated himself to the service of Christ, and engaged in earnest efforts to promote the salvation of souls. By his piety and consistent life he commended himself to Professors and students while in college. For a number of years he suffered from ill health, which precluded much active work, but his patient spirit and devotion to the blessed Savior made him a living apostle, read and known of all men. Auburn Theological Seminary was dear to him, and its pecuniary interests were often in his thoughts. For years he contributed to the education of a student here, and one of these is in the graduating class to-night. It may with truth be said that in this building, the corner-stone of which is being laid to-day, 'tho' dead he yet speaketh.' He died December 30, 1872, aged forty-one years, and was buried January 2, 1873. Devout men carried him to his burial, and the entire community mourned his loss.

The assembly then left the library to witness the services of the laying of the corner-stone. The Alumni moved in a procession to the appointed place. Rev. A. T. Chester, D. D., began the ceremony. In a few words he expressed many good things. He hoped that as mortar cements the different stones to their fellows, young men and old may be cemented together by the love of Christ, and that as the stones lean upon one another for support, so the ministers of the Gospel might brace each other up for the great conflict. At the close of his brief remarks he said: "In behalf of the Board of Trustees and the Presbyterian Church, I declare this corner-stone to be properly laid in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., then offered prayer. Before the singing Dr. Huntington assisted an old gentleman, bowed with years, to mount upon the corner-stone and introduced him as Rev. William Johnson, of Owasco, who had fifty years ago witnessed the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone for the old building. After the hymn and doxology and benediction, the people were invited to adjourn to the basement of the seminary, where they partook of a collation prepared by ladies from the several Presbyterian churches.

GAS AS A CURE FOR DUMBNESS.

A curious story is told by the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of the way B. A. Leonard, a dumb man, residing in Southbridge, that State, recently recovered his voice. He lost it about a year ago, while recovering from an attack of cerebro spinal meningitis; but, a few mornings ago, he was awakened about 4 o'clock by a sense of oppression and faintness. He became conscious enough to understand that gas was escaping from a coal stove, and that he would soon die unless he could get to fresh air; so, after many falls and tumbles, he gained the outside door, when he fainted, but was soon aroused by the lapping and tugging of a faithful Newfoundland dog. Then the thought came to him that his wife and child were in the house, and, though he had not spoken for months, he called loudly for help. His cries, united with the howls the dog set up, soon roused a neighbor, to whom he told his troubles, and again fainted, and was insensible for two hours. On recovering he was unable to talk, but the doctor, on hearing the case, caught an idea and ordered him to visit the gas house and breathe air in the purifying-room. After spending an hour and a half there he could talk in a whisper, and has since steadily regained the perfect use of his voice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 9, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	35	Tow, bales	54
Cotton, bales	305	Oil-cake, pks	97
Eggs, bbls	2,678	Pork, pks	8
Flour, bbls	8,567	Cut-meats, pks	795
Wheat, bushels	175,857	Grease, pks	18
Corn, bushels	118,200	Lard, pks	58
Oats, bushels	38,592	Stearine, pks	62
Beans, bbls	20	Butter, pks	3,227
Peas, bushels	300	Cheese, pks	1,452
Corn-meal, bbls	25	Tallow, pks	109
Corn-meal, bags	120	Starch, bxs	450
Hemp, bales	14	Tobacco, hhds	340
Hops, bales	5	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	235
Hides, No.	103	Whisky, bbls	807
Horns, No.	1,300	Wool, bales	76
Leather, sides	6,831		

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been very moderately sought after within the range of 33½c.@35½c. for fair to choice ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Fine goods meet with a fair sale at steady prices, but even in this line trade is not active, and the market otherwise is comparatively dull, with values quoted more or less irregular. The season's business, taken as a whole, has been far from satisfactory. Through the auction rooms the current offerings are ample generally, and of undesirable goods very urgent, while the demand lacks spirit, and prices are much depressed.

CANDLES—Have been very moderately sought after, even in a jobbing way, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted about steady, on, however, a comparatively slow trade, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Dull and weak; quotations shade slightly; no important dealings reported.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery at an advance of ¼c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 2,330 bales, including 495 bales to shippers, 1,335 bales to spinners, and 500 bales to speculators. And, for forward delivery, a fairly active movement has been noted, with prices quoted 3-32c.@5-32c. ⅌ lb. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,600 bales, (of which 5,800 bales were on last evening, and 11,800 bales to-day,) and 1,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing at 17 9-16c.; June, 17 25-32c.; July, 18¼c.; August, 18 9-16c.; September, 18 5-16c.; October, 17 29-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 305 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 2,146 bales....The week's exports hence have been 6,834 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,537,059 bales, (including $1,624,037 bales to Great Britain and 913,022 bales to the Continent,) against 2,227,611 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	16¾	16⅞	17 1-16	17 1-16
Low Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½
Good Middling	19⅜	19½	19¾	19¾

DRUGS AND DYES—Business has been on a moderate scale in most instances at generally unaltered prices.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in rather moderate demand; San Domingo Logwood quoted at $21, currency; Jamaica do., $19@$20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $21@$21 50, and Mexican do., $20, currency.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted about steady, with rather more inquiry noted for supplies.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively limited demand since our last, and prices have favored buyers. The export inquiry has been tame for the English markets. For stock suited to the West Indies there has been a moderate call noted. The sales since our last have been 10,150 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 15@$6 65, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 65@$7 75; poor to very fancy shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 65, mostly at $6 15@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 60@$7 75 ⅌ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour has been quiet and depressed within the previous range; 700 bbls. sold....Rye Flour firm; sales 425 bbls....Corn-meal active at essentially unchanged prices; sales 1,900 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western, including 530 bbls. Golden Ear.

FRUIT—Trade in this line has been quite active, with prices quoted stronger, in most instances, Raisins showing a decided improvement. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 60@$2 75; 1,300 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 20@$3 30; 300 bxs. Seedless Raisins at $5 50 ⅌ box.; 200 bbls. Currants, part at 6⅜c.; 300 bags Tarragona Almonds at 17¾c.; 78 cks. Turkey Prunes at 11½c.; 100 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms; and 1,200 bags African Peanuts, also on private terms; quoted at $1 75.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited demand, with bags at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.@12¼c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade easier in price, on freer offerings of stock, and a comparatively moderate inquiry for supplies, mostly for export. Winter Wheat has been in some request, but at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,500 bushels, at $1 59@$1 63 for No. 1 Spring; $1 54@$1 56 for ordinary to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 51@$1 52½ for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 49@$1 52 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 38@$1 60 for ungraded Spring; $1 65 for Amber Western; $1 80@$1 82½ for White do. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive by May 25, at $1 52¾; 48,000 bushels do., various deliveries within the current month, reported at from $1 54 for early arrivals, down to $1 50 for options extending to the close of the month, mainly within the range of from $1 52@$1 54; and 8,000 bushels White Canada, to arrive from the canal, at $1 69 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower on more urgent offerings, and a less active demand, partly for export. Sales have been reported of 78,000 bushels at 83c.@87c. for superior to very choice new Mixed Western, closing at about 85c.@85½c. for prime: 86c.@88c. for fair to very choice old do., closing at about 86c. for prime; 85c.@88c. for Yellow Western, the latter rate an extreme; and 85c.@86c. for White do....Rye quiet and irregular; a few car-loads of Pennsylvania sold at $1 07½....Barley fairly active, and about steady. Sales have been reported of 28,000 bushels Danubian at $1 50, three months' credit; 5,000 bushels German at $1 57½, and 5,000 bushels California on private terms....Of Malt, 2,000 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 77½....Oats dull and lower, closing heavy. Sales, 35,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 66c.@68c. for White do., closing at 67c. for prime....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted as before. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 16,708 bbls. Flour, 637,891 bushels Wheat, 417,477 bushels Corn, 39,387 bushels Rye, and 18,435 bushels Peas.

HEMP—The general market has been very quiet, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. American Hemp quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@10c.; Sisal, 7⅜c.@7½c., gold; Jute, 3⅜c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c.@2⅜c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales have been reported of 400 bales Sisal Hemp on private terms, and 500 bales Jute Butts at 2¼c., currency, cash.

HIDES—A moderate demand prevails for supplies, with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers. The week's receipts have been 34,135 Hides; sales, 36,175 Hides and 61 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 505 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., on private terms; 2,655 Dry Concordia, 21¾ lbs., at 25c. gold, 4 months, usual selection; 980 Dry Concordia, 36 lbs., on private terms; 270 Dry Montevideo, 27 lbs., on private terms; 5,435 Dry Montevideo, Kips, 10 to 11½ lbs., at 25½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 2,675 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., on private terms; 475 Dry Rio Grande Ox, 21 lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 735 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20 lbs. to 21 lbs., at 21½c. to 22c., gold, 60 to 90 days; 2,850 Dry California, to arrive, 22 lbs. to 24 lbs., part at 24½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 650 Dry California, Kips, to arrive, 10 lbs., on private terms; 4,260 Dry Matamoros, 23 to 24 lbs., at 24c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 1,000 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs., on private terms; 2,200 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., at 23c., currency, 4 months, selected; 2,310 Dry Southern, 17 to 18 lbs., on private terms; 1,420 Dry Texas Kips, 9 to 10 lbs., on private terms; 1,170 Dry-salted Matamoros, 34 lbs., at 21c., currency, 60 days, as they run; 915 Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, 22 to 26 lbs., at 14½c., currency; 2,270 Wet-salted Western and Texas, 50 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 3,400 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10½c., currency; 61 bales Calcutta Buffalo, — lbs., on private terms Stock in first hands, 121,300 Hides and 842 bales do., against 231,200 Hides and 857 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Meet with a rather slow sale in most instances, the demand from brewers being confined to present wants, yet prices are quoted generally steady, and, on the better grades, which are in very scant supply, quite firm. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 28c.@38c., ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 259 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 20,314 bales, against 22,161 bales same time last year, and the imports of Foreign since Sept. 1, 13,179 bales, against 20,379 bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks that "advices from the interior are unimportant; very few Hops are changing hands anywhere. But little has been said or written concerning the condition of the roots; the season has been too cold and backward to give them a start, and very little work has yet been done in the yards. The improved condition of the foreign markets will tend to check shipments this way, and as stocks are not large, either here or in the interior, any increased activity in the demand will be likely to impart firmness and bring about an improvement in values."

LEATHER—Some improvement is noted in the demand for Sole, especially for Hemlock tannages on the basis of previous quotations for medium and heavy weight stock, which is offered rather reservedly, the less desirable qualities forming the principal portion of the available supply, and through the comparatively liberal arrivals gaining on the distribution, thus tending to weaken values for these descriptions. Upper stock is selling rather slowly. Harness stock is quoted as before, with the better grades in request. Morocco has been in fair demand at full prices.

MOLASSES—Held very firmly, but without any further movement of importance.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet and rather weak in price; sales, 600 bbls. Strained at $2 67½@$2 75, the latter price delivered; and 150 bbls. do. at $3 75@$4 ⅌ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at 40½c. ⅌ gallon, closing dull.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in less request, with Western quoted at $43, currency, and City at $41 50@$42, gold, ⅌ ton. The week's receipts have been 1,207 bags; exports, 8,796 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 1,500 bbls., for early delivery, at 6½c.; and 2,000 bbls., June options, at 6¾....Refined dull at 14¼c.@14½c. for early delivery, here, with sales of 500 bbls. at 14¼c.; and at 14¼c.@14½c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, dull, at 19c.@20c....Naphtha at 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and quoted cheaper; sales, 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $17; 80 bbls. Prime Mess at $15; and 200 bbls. Extra Prime at $14 37½ ⅌ bbl. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess 500 bbls., May option, at $17; with June options, quoted at $17 15, and July at $17 40....Dressed Hogs dull; City quoted down to 7¼c.@7⅜c....Cut-meats quiet, with sales of 200 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 19 lbs., at 10c.; and sundry lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon very tame, and quoted weak; Long Clear, 9⅜c.; and Short Clear at 10c.@10⅛c....Lard has been fairly active, but at easier prices, closing rather more steadily. Sales for early delivery embrace 350 tcs. Western Steam at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 10⅞c.@11c.; 450 tcs. City Steam at 10⅝c.; and 500 tcs. Refined on private terms, quoted at 10⅝c.@10⅞c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,750 tcs. May options, at 10 7-16c.@10½c.; 1,750 tcs. June, at 10⅝c., closing at 10⅝c.@10 11-16c.; and 2,750 tcs. July, at 10¾c.@10 13-16c., closing at 10 13-16c....Beef, Butter and Cheese essentially as last quoted. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 448 pks. Pork, 2,787 pks. Beef, 5,097 bxs. Bacon, 5,398 pks. Lard, and 5,942 bxs. Cheese.

SKINS—Deer quiet and drooping; receipts, 124 bales; sales, 5,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, and 2,100 lbs. Para within the previous range. Goat in good request and firm; receipts, 978 bales; sales, 1,000 bales Mexican, and 100 bales Curacoa; 50 bales Cape, at former figures.

SUGARS—Raw quiet, and rather favoring buyers. Sales, 385 hhds.; good common to fair refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; 250 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; and 900 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c. And last evening 125 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c. Refined Sugars in less request, at about former rates.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 140,000 lbs. at 7⅝c.@7 11-16c.; quoted at the close at 7 11-16c.@7¾c. for the best samples....The week's exports have been 862 pks....Stearine wanted; quoted at 11⅞c.@12c. for the best.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted trade.

TOBACCO—The demand has been more active, in good part for export, at steady prices; sales, 450 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@9½c.; 150 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Seed Leaf at 10c.@20c.; 18 cases 1873 Connecticut at 5⅜c.; 54 cases 1870 do. at 5¼c.@6c.; 21 cases 1872 State at 5½c.; 20 cases 1872 Pennsylvania, and 50 cases 1872 Wisconsin, on private terms; 184 cases 1872 Ohio at 6¼c.@6½c., and 300 bales Havana at 75c.@$1 ⅌ lb.

WOOL—There has been more animation apparent in the general market, the demand from manufacturers having been more active, chiefly to provide for immediate wants, while the trade inquiry has been moderate. Prices have shown firmness on really desirable grades of stock, which have been offered sparingly. Little new clip, comparatively, has as yet reached this market, but considerable receipts of California by rail are looked for soon. Sales have been reported during the week of 131,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 43c.@55c.; 6,000 lbs. Georgia at 25c.@39c.; 8,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 30c.@40c.; 8,000 lbs. Washed at 55c.; 48,500 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@$1 05, chiefly at 55c.@76½c.; 28,000 lbs. Combing at 50c.@65c.; 13,000 lbs. and 410 pks. Domestic Pulled at 25c.@50c.; 60 bales Lambs' at 26½c.; 35 bales California do. on private terms; 14,000 lbs. Oregon on private terms; 500 lbs. Nevada at 33c.; 72,000 lbs. Texas at 18c.@32c.; 112,500 lbs. and 456 pks. California Fall at 18c.@26½c.; 45 bales California Spring on private terms; 17,000 lbs. New do. at 23c.@32c.; 14 bales California Black at 20c.@25c.; 300 bales and 5,500 lbs. Mexican at 20c.@21c.; 12,000 lbs. China, 13,500 lbs. Mediterranean, 44 bales Buenos Ayres, 100 bales and 6,000 lbs. Montevideo, 2,500 lbs. Mestiza Pulled, and 54 bags Black on private terms; 190 bales and 1,000 lbs. Cape at 34c.@38c.; and 17,000 lbs. Noils, part domestic, at 47½c. At Boston considerable sales have been reported of new clip California Spring at 31½c.@36c., the latter rate for fancy lots.

WHISKY—Firmer and in fair demand; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 97½c. Also, 100 bbls. Alcohol at 96½c.

FREIGHTS—Grain room has been more sought after, and rates have shown rather more firmness. A moderate inquiry has been noted for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade at about steady figures. Otherwise the market has been rather dull....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn, at 9d., and by steam, 22,000 bushels Grain at 11¼d. ⅌ standard bushel; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ⅌ bushel; 7,000 Staves and 100 tcs. Beef on private terms, and 170 tons Bacon and Lard at 40s.@45s., chiefly at 40s., ⅌ ton. Also, an American ship, 945 tons, with Deals, from Bangor, at about 80s. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 35,000 bushels Grain at 12d.@12½d. ⅌ bushel; 400 tons Provisions at 40s.@45s.; 200 puncheons Molasses at 35s., and 20,000 feet Lumber at 70s....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour, (to fill up,) at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; 28,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 3,500 Staves on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ⅌ ton; 106 tcs. Beef at 8s. ⅌ tierce....For Bristol, by steam, 19,000 bushels Wheat at 12d. ⅌ bushel....For Cardiff, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 12d. ⅌ bushel....For the British Channel, a Dutch ship, 1,207 tons, with Rice, reported from Rangoon, at 80s....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian brig, 240 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls Petroleum, 5s. 6d ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 528 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 465 tons, (now at Baltimore,) hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, 7s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 426 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do. at 7s. 6d. and £10 gratuity; another, 517 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., (lay days nearly expired,) reported at 7s. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 21,000 bushels Corn and Rye, 10d. ⅌ bushel; 100 bxs. Bacon at 55s.; 300 tcs. Lard at 60s.; 110 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 45s. for hhds.; 50 bbls. Beef and 2,500 pks. Merchandise at full market rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, 350 tcs. Lard on private terms; also, a British bark, 547 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, and an American bark, 563 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at equal to 12d. ⅌ bushel....For Stettin, a German bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic, a bark, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 642 tons, hence with about 4,200 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; and another, 529 tons, (now at Norfolk,) with Timber, from Savannah, at 55s....For Cronstadt and back to New-York, an American bark, 577 tons, with general cargo, reported at $9,500, taking out a cargo of Petroleum, reported at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, and back to New-York, an American bark, 478 tons, with general cargo, reported at $8, privileges extending to Leghorn, taking out a cargo of Crude Petroleum, for Marseilles, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Trieste, an American brig, 629 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.; and an Italian bark, 417 tons, hence, with 1,700 bbls. and 3,000 cases do., at 6s. 6d. and 33c. and £10 gratuity—(these two charters accidentally omitted yesterday)....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia a brig, reported at $5 50 and $3 50....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 392 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $24 net....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $11 50....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Fernandina, at $9 62½; another, with do., from Jacksonville, at $10; and another, with do., from Wilmington, at $9....For Wilmington, Del., a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Jacksonville, at $10....For New-York, a brig, with Coal, reported from Sydney, or Port Caledonia, at $2 75 per ton; a British bark, 380 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at £1,850; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—There is no change of importance in the Wool market. The demand is good, the sales of the week amounting to upward of 1,600,000 lbs. of Foreign and Domestic Wool, which is a large business when we consider the comparatively small stocks on hand. The principal transactions of the week have been in Pulled Wools, Superfine and Extra meeting with a ready sale at previous prices, 469,000 lbs. having been taken by manufacturers. Choice New-York, Eastern, and Maine Supers have been sold at 52c.@57c., and the principal transactions in Extra have been at 48c.@50c. The very large transactions in Pulled, for two weeks past, have materially reduced the stock of this description. In Fine Fleeces the movement has been light, as available stocks of this description have become quite reduced; 67,000 lbs. Extra and treble Extra Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia have been sold at 55c.@62½c., the latter price for a choice lot of 12,000 lbs. of Treble Extra. Two houses now hold 400,000 lbs. of fine Fleeces, which at present is held mostly at 60c., and, with the exception of a few small lots in other hands, this embraces our entire stock of Ohio and Pennsylvania. New Spring California has been arriving more freely, and meets with a ready sale, at full prices—from 30c.@38c. ⅌ lb. A very choice lot of 37,000 lbs., known as the Whitney clip, has been sold at a higher figure, supposed to be 40c. ⅌ lb., but this is considered about the best clip grown in California, and the price realized can scarcely be looked upon as a criterion. The following are the quotations, based on the latest sales: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia Extra, double Extra, and treble Extra, 55c.@62½c.; Michigan, 45c.@53c.; Western Wisconsin and New-Hampshire, 49c.@51c.; Combing and Delaine, 57c.@61c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable, 30c.@45c.; Tub, 50c.; Scoured, 45c.@$1 10; Noils, 25c.@25½c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 38c.@57c.; Spring California, 28c.@40c.; Fall California, 22c.@27c.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 26½@$1 27, cash; $1 26½@$1 26¾, May. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 67c., on track and in elevator. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2 sold at 51½c., on track. Barley dull; Iowa Spring, $1 10@$1 25. Rye held at 98c.; no sales. Whisky higher at 98c. Pork firm at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats—Some speculative demand; Shoulders, 7c., buyer July; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides at Kansas City, 8⅝c.@9½c., seller last half of May; Clear Sides here, 9¼c., buyer May. Bacon strong; demand exceeds supply at 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 10c.@10⅛c. for Clear Sides. Lard—None on market. Live Hogs in fair demand and unchanged. Cattle in fair demand and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,400 Hogs.

BUFFALO, May 9.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—8,505 bbls. Flour, 33,065 bushels Wheat, 205,703 bushels Corn, 87,790 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—182,018 bushels Wheat, 40,500 bushels Corn, 2,340 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—38,519 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 25,200 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour unchanged; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber Winter, $7 50@$8; White Winter, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; No. 2 do., $1 40@$1 41; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter $1 60@$1 75. Corn lower; sales of 26,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 72c. Oats dull; Western No. 2 at 58c.; sales of White Blown at 61c. Barley—Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western No. 3, $1 50@$1 55. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt—Canada, $1 95@$2 05; No. 3 Western, $1 50@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Flour nominal. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 28 for No. 1 Spring; $1 21⅞@$1 22 for No. 2 do., cash; May, $1 23⅜@$1 23½; June, $1 23¼@1 23½. Corn steady at 61⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 62⅝c., June; 63¾c., July; High Mixed, 63c.@64c.; Rejected, 60c. Oats steady at 48c., cash or June. Rye firm and in fair demand at 94c. for No. 2. Barley unchanged. Pork in fair demand and higher at $16 60, cash; $16 65 bid, June. Lard steady at $10 15, cash; $10 20, June. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, May 9.—Flour steady; sales of 10,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 58. Corn in light demand; sales of two cars at 84c., and 8,000 bushels, to arrive, at 82c. Oats quiet; sales of one car State at 60c. Corn-meal—$1 75 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged: Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Peas, 7¾c.; Corn and Rye, 7¼c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, and $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—49,000 bushels Wheat, 5,800 bushels Rye, 1,811,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—2,500 bushels Corn, 8,300 bushels Rye, 7,800 bushels Peas, 2,125,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, May 9.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 46½ for No. 3 White Wabash; $1 62 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 50 for No. 2 do.; $1 46@$1 46½ for Amber Michigan; June, $1 48½@$1 48¾, July, $1 50; No. 1 Red, $1 57; No. 2 do., $1 46; August, $1 30@$1 30½; No. 3 do., $1 36. Corn steady at 73½c. for High Mixed; May 71½c.; June, 69½c.; July, 70½c.; Low Mixed, 73c. Oats dull and nominal. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 sold at $1 29½; No. 2, $1 25⅝, cash or June. Oats active; No. 2, 27½c. Corn active and lower; sales No. 2 Mixed at 62c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 65; No. 3 do., $1 35. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $16 50. Lard, 10c.@10½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged; White, $1 55. Corn in fair demand and higher at 84c.@86c. Oats sold at 62c.@65c. Rye—Sales at $1 10. Provisions unchanged. Pork—Mess $17 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Hams, Sugar-cured, 13½c.; plain, 11¾c. Bulk Meats, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c. Lard—Tierce, 11¼c.; Keg, 11½c. Whisky sold at 95c.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Flour very dull. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 45. Corn firm at 72c.@75c. Oats steady at 50c.@51c. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and firm at $17 50. Lard firm; *Price Current* quotes Steam, 10⅜c.; Kettle, 11c. Bulk Meats strong; business small; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Bacon quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Whisky firm at 95c.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; market quiet; prices steady and unchanged. Shipments, 2,692. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market fairly active for good grades; dull for common range; $5@$5 55 for common to good; $5 65@$6 for choice to extra; shipments, 12,500. Sheep—Receipts, 250; demand good; market firm and unchanged.

DETROIT, May 9.—Flour dull and declining. Wheat in fair demand and lower; extra, $1 69 No. 1, $1 60½; Amber, $1 48. Corn steady; 74½c. Oats in good demand at 55¼c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 36c. Resin firm at $2 20 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9.—Cotton active; Middling, 18; Low Middling, 17⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 261 bales; gross receipts, 807 bales; exports, to Great Britain 4,163 bales; coastwise, 1,053 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 4,100 bales; stock, 100,636 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—Cotton strong; nominal asking; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, 16⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c. Net receipts, 279 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,873 bales; coastwise, 390 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 10,045 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 17⅛c.@17¼c. Net receipts, 692 bales; gross, 392 bales; exports, coastwise, 342 bales; sales, 167 bales; stock, 28,051 bales.

GALVESTON, May 9.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 441 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,999 bales; sales, 780 bales; stock, 20,904 bales.

MOBILE, May 9.—Cotton firm and higher; Middling, 17c; Low Middling, 16⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c. Net receipts, 58 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 24,237 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—Cotton firm; good demand; asking higher; Low Middling, 16½c.@16¾c. Receipts, 490 bales; shipments, 310 bales; stock, 31,872 bales.

AUGUSTA, May 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 76 bales; sales, 348 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 9—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 104½; New 5s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 32¾@33; do. Preferred, 58½.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 52½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.@8⅝d. Sales, 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive firmer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April, at 8½d.; do., do., deliverable May, at 8⅜d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Coton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 48s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8½d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 8 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 8 9-16d.

LONDON, May 9—3 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 38s. 9d.@39s. ⅌ cwt. Provisions—Sugar, 24s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

Evening.—Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.@£11 ⅌ ton.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE IRON MOUNTAINS COMPANY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, a bankrupt.—No. 2,713.—In Bankruptcy.—Take notice, that a petition has been filed by the undersigned in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, praying for a sale by him as Assignee at public auction of all the estate, real and personal, of the above-named bankrupt, free, clear, and discharged of, and from all liens and incumbrances thereon, and that in accordance with an order to show cause made by said court upon the filing of said petition, returnable at the Judge's chambers of said court, in the City of Syracuse, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all creditors or claimants of said bankrupt, secured or otherwise, and all persons having or claiming to have liens or incumbrances upon, or interests in or against, any part or portion thereof, are hereby notified that they may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the order prayed for should not be granted, or why such further or other order or relief in the premises should not be made or entered.—Dated Port Henry, Essex County, N. Y., May 1, 1874. CLARK BUTTERFIELD,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Iron Mountains Company of Lake Champlain.
A. B. WALDO, Solicitor for Assignee, Port Henry, Essex County, N. Y.
my4-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Jacob Cohen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my4-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Annie M. Whitcomb, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 2d day of May, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my4-1aw3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KALMAN MANNHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Kalman Mannheimer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William S. Belden, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE LEXOW and THEODORE VOIGT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theodore Lexow and Theodore Voigt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1874.
my4-1aw3wM* CHAS. GOLDZIER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD E. HATCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss., at the City of New-York, the 2d day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Richard E. Hatch, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, filed on the 25th day of February, 1874, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 322 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN G. BLOSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Benjamin G. Bloss, of the City of New-York, in the county of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 7th day of May, A. D. 1874. GEORGE DAVIS, Assignee,
my11-1aw3wM* No. 61 Liberty st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—At New-Brunswick, the 1st day of May, A. D., 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM SMITH, of the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
K. T. B. SPADER, Assignee,
New-Brunswick, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss:—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MAHLON S. FROST, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
Ap27-1aw3wM*. No. 40 Wall street. New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A CATHOLIC GENTLEWOMAN OF MATURE experience and culture would take charge of motherless children, wardrobes, servants, as housekeeper, or of a house while parties are abroad, or as matron for place of trust; safest references. Mrs. UNDERHILL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations—Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVants for all capacities, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; understands chamber-work thoroughly, and can do all kinds of fine washing; is a good waitress; prefers the country; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NEW-ENGland girl, who has best of reference, and is perfectly able and willing to work, as chamber-maid and waitress, or light house-work; wears neat print dresses; is willing to be useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or as maid and seamstress; understands how to operate on different sewing-machines; good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 114 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; is also a good hand-sewer; excellent references from former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a nice, neat girl, who is a perfect chamber-maid and a very good seamstress; is willing and obliging; two years' reference from last place. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; is an excellent waitress and an experienced chamber-maid; unexceptionable City reference from last place; can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is very quick and orderly, and an excellent waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE American young woman as chamber-maid and sewing, or sewing and wait on grown-up children; best of City reference. Call or address for two days at her present employer's, No. 49 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, to go to the country; one as chamber-maid and laundress, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good reference for character, ability, &c. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family; will assist with laundry work; very obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid or waitress, or as parlor-girl would like to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 9 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 249 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid or do fine washing; six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 280 Madison av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, and would do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 123 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl as chamber-maid or waitress. Apply for two days at No. 316 39th st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid, and would assist in fine washing or waiting. Call at No. 244 East 35th st., second floor.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to employ good, faithful, efficient women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor. Twenty-nine years' established.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two well-experienced girls, who desire a situation where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her duties thoroughly; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is neat and cleanly, and a good waitress; best recommendations; no objection to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, WITH two years' reference as cook, washer, and ironer, and one year for general work, in either City or country, where the comforts of a home are offered; wages less an object than a permanent place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, highly recommended as an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, and all kinds of good cooking; excellent baker; country or City; sober, honest, obliging, trustworthy, saving, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT WOMan who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objections to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a young woman, who understands her business in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French, German, and English cooking, either in a private family or Summer hotel; has the very best of references. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, ices, creams, &c., bones and lards; has the very best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; can do all kinds of French, German, and American cooking; the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK THAT understands family cooking thoroughly; is neat and orderly about her kitchen, and is willing to assist with the washing; best reference. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY a young woman, as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS together; one as cook, to assist with washing, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both are thoroughly competent, and well recommended for city or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PROTESTANT, who is a very nice cook, excellent baker, and makes nice desserts; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; unexceptionable references from present employer. Call at No. 244 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is capable of serving party dinners in a superior manner; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, as good plain cook; expert in every branch; excellent bread and biscuit baker; City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 204 West 27th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies, pastries; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good reference from last place. Call at No. 454 7th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

COOK, COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a very respectable Protestant woman; she is a very good cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; lived in good families; meats, soups, pastry, &c.; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A GOOD COOK, who thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with the washing; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as good plain cook; would assist in the washing of a small private family; has six years' City reference; will go to the country with a family. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy, and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—OR AN EXcellent washer, ironer, &c., by a good, capable, willing young woman, with good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is a good baker; willing to take the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FOR CITY OR country; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG woman as cook; willing to assist with the washing; would do general house-work. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND EXPERIENCED cook in some first-class family; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 250 West 41st st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS THE best of City references. Call for two days at No. 123 West 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is a first-class baker; best of City reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 220 East 45th st.

COOK.—NO OBJECTIONS TO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 84 West 11th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS COOK, or assist in the wash; good City reference. Apply at No. 614 Lexington av. and 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; is highly recommended; City or country. Inquire at No. 27 Bowery; entrance Houston st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 477 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTion to a private boarding-house; good reference from present employers. Call at No. 34 West 14th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW ENGAGEMENTS BY the day; cuts and fits children's dresses and ladies' suits in the latest styles; City reference. Apply at No. 369 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, THORoughly competent, wishes work in families by the day; terms moderate; first-class reference. Address E., No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-Town Office.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities, by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper in the country, in a private family or hotel; best references given and required. Address A. W., No. 629 6th av., in the store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, without children, wish the care of a house; can give first-class reference. Address House, or call at Room No. 4, No. 158 West 28th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT man and wife, to take care of a private house during the Summer months; good reference given. To be seen at No. 208 West 26th st., fourth floor.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman of twenty-three, for general work; is a good cook, and laundress; would not object to any part of the country where she can have the comforts of a home; will go for moderate wages; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girls; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only steady homes; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., near the drug store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid.—By an English Protestant young woman; or will travel with a lady as nurse; is an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, dressmake; can do all kinds of family sewing; wait upon a lady, and keep her wardrobe in the nicest manner. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av. Very best City references.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A POTESTANT GERMAN woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; operate; is a thorough hair-dresser; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid; no objection to take charge of a growing child if required; can be very highly recommended. Call at No. 346 West 25th st., third floor front.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and seamstress, with good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., the Fifth Avenue French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT woman of thirty; excellent laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine linen in the best manner; very best testimonials; sober, honest, obliging, capable, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the best of references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for D.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, who has lived in the best families; wishes to take families' or single gentlemen's washing; terms moderate; first-class reference. Call at No. 456 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; excellent reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference; no objection to the country for Summer. Call at No. 404 East 23d st., one flight, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in washing, or go out by the day; good City references. Apply to Mrs. Peeley, No. 227 East 29th st., rear.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE, thoroughly competent; four years' City reference from late employer; is fully capable of bringing up on the bottle, or would take charge of two children; will be found trustworthy day and night; families to be seen. Call on or address, two days, Nurse, No. 628 6th av., near 37th st., fancy store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A DANISH Protestant woman as nurse; is neat and tidy, and very fond of children; and also a good seamstress; can furnish the best of reference from present employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, REspectable young woman, who is very careful and attentive to children; is a nice family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to travel; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; bring up on the bottle; good sewer; no objection to hotel, or short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan, as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle; is a good plain seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to the country or growing children. Call at No. 196 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS AN infant's nurse; can take entire charge of it from its birth; no objections to take care of other children if necessary; the very best City reference and satisfaction; no objections to travel. Call at No. 57 East 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman, as nurse; is a good seamstress and very fond of children; can furnish excellent City reference. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is fully capable, and has first-class City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS child's nurse; is capable of taking care of it from its infancy; has no objection to the country; willing to assist in chamber-work or plain sewing; good City references. Apply at No. 321 West 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; VERY neat and competent; very kind and fond of children; willing to make herself useful; or chamber-maid and waiting, or washing; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE; capable of taking charge of an infant from birth and of bringing it up on the bottle if required; or would take charge of growing children; three years' City reference. Apply at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, (Protestant,) capable of taking entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to traveling. Apply on Monday and Tuesday until 4 P. M. at present employer's, No. 43 West 48th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; has satisfactory reference as to capability. Call at No. 194 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE, either for City or country, in a first-class family; has the best of references, and for several years. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging and fond of children; growing children preferred. Call between 10 and 3 at No. 2 West 36th st., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; works Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; best of City reference. Call at or address for two days 526 West 47th st., near 10th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE FOR children; good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 16 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS MONTHly nurse, or would care for an invalid; country no objection; best reference. Apply at 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY HONEST, GOOD GERMAN girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is very willing; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE, with best City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—A LADY WANTS TO FIND A HOME FOR a competent nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 340 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as nurse to infant, invalid, or grown children. Inquire in store, No. 764 8th av., near 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; best of reference. Apply at No. 44 Vandewater st., corner Pearl.

NURSE, GOVERNESS, OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady; is a first-rate manager; understands all kinds of dress-making, family sewing, and boys' clothing. Any one wanting an invaluable help with first-class references, address Goodspeed, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and chamber-maid, nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress; is a thorough operator on several machines; can dress hair; is willing to be useful; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

THE ONLY SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st.—Swedish, French, German servants only; cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, &c.
MAURICE LINDQUISE, (Swede,) Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman as seamstress and care grown children; can operate and would assist in chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; expert waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up salads in the best manner; or will do chamber-work and waiting; very competent; kind, obliging, sober, and honest; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS COMPEtent waitress; well recommended; no objection to the country during Summer. Call at present employer's, No. 42 Park av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl as waitress; no objection to country during Summer; first-class City reference. Call at No. 404 East 23d st., one flight up, rear.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A TECHNICAL CHEMIST, WHO IS THORoughly acquainted with the manufacture of acids, soda, alum, &c., and who has been superintendent of such works for several years in America, wishes to engage in a similar position. Address Post Office Box No. 449 Elizabeth, N. J.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st. Call or address Butler.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS willing and obliging, sober and honest; careful City driver; good experience in the care of horses and carriages; has several years' first-class City reference from his former and last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 73 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THORoughly competent young man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; will be strictly recommended from his former and late employers; country preferred. Address Coachman, Box No. 102 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man, aged twenty-one years, who can take care of horses, carriages, and harness, milk, mow lawn, repair roads, assist in garden, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant man, aged twenty-eight years, who can groom, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, mow lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent reference; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 71 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHICH his reference will certify for honesty, sobriety, and general good conduct; no objections to the country; four years' reference. Address William, No. 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 21 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom who thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address James, No. 11 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. E., 119 West 37th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman (single) as first-class coachman and groom; four years' references. Call or address G. W. S., Nos. 48 and 50 4th av., Opera Stables of Mr. Seich.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; good City driver; strictly sober; understands his profession; first-class reference for ability and honesty. Address Coachman, No. 49 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRIVER AND groom and single man; five years in last place; the best of City reference. Address D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, LATELY married, as coachman and groom, or gardener; best city reference as to sobriety and capability. Call or address, for two days, W. D., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; FIRST-CLASS CITY driver; no objection to City or country; has five years' reference from last place. Address A. M., No. 116 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman or coachman and vegetable gardener; satisfactory references if required. Address James, Box No. 41 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and gardener. Call or address John Mack, care of Mr. J. Moore, 60th st., near 10th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man, English; willing and obliging; good references. Address H. G., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—SEAMSTRESS.—BY MAN AND wife; man as first-class coachman; wife as seamstress; English. Call for two days at 302 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, lately arrived, as coachman and groom; best reference. Call or address, for two days, Messrs. Kohn & Curry, 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH, SINGLE, with best of City reference. Call or address No. 623 4th av. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE desires a situation for his coachman, who has been with him upward of two years, and is a steady, reliable man. Apply at private stable, No. 162 West 56th st., between 6th and 7th avs., or address M. D., Box No. 469 Post Office, New-York.

FARM-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, lately landed, who understands all branches as done in the old country; is a good groom and driver; can also milk, take care of cattle, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, DAIRY, POULTRY, OR UP-STAIRS Work.—By a Protestant man and wife, no children; man is a good gardener; can superintend farm-work, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, &c.; wife care dairy, poultry, chamber-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouses, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and willing to make himself useful; three years' good reference from last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILdren, aged thirty, to take full charge of a gentleman's place; will be found capable, temperate, honest, and industrious; two years' best City reference from last place. Address Joseph K., No. 305 East 36th st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER AND florist; married, no family; can give the best of references. Address W. H., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables; the care of a horse if required; can milk; five years' best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS gardener; one whom he can highly recommend. Apply to Nathan Day & Co., No. 16 Wall st.

GROOM.—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG MAN, as groom and generally useful man; can drive and milk; reference first class. Address M. G., Box No. 106 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM, WHO thoroughly understands his business; good reference can be given. Call on or address J. B., No. 9 West 44th st.

USEFUL MAN, COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a German man and wife, aged twenty-three years; man can take care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, mow lawns, paint, &c.; wife is a very good cook and a first-class washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SCOTCH MARRIED MAN, aged twenty-eight years, no children, and lately landed, who can take care of horses, drive, feed, and care cattle, do gardening, keep roads, walks, and lawns in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS VALET, OR TO travel with an invalid gentleman; has had many years' experience; best of references. Address A. B., No. 1 Strong place, Boston, Mass.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED twenty-one years, who has acted as footman; can also wait on table, tend door, build fires, clean boots; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer, in a private family; expert at his duties, and has unexceptionable reference; no objection to the country. Call or address A. Diggs, 147 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; understands his business thoroughly; first-class references; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a quiet, private family; City or country; very best City reference. Address C. A., Box No. 47 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address W. D., 789 6th av., (locksmith's store.)

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter or valet; can be highly recommended by his present employer. Call at No. 8 West 19th st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITER in a private family; best City references. Call for two days at No. 302 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER. Can be seen at present employer's, now going to Europe. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—BY A GOOD, REliable, middle-aged man as janitor or watchman, or in any position where a trustworthy man is required; good references, and, if necessary, real estate security. Address W. E., Box No. 43 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WATCHMAN.—BY A MAN AS WATCHMAN IN any public or private institution; City or country; four years' first-class reference from last place. Address M. G., Box 106 Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who understands the hotel and restaurant business; is also a good cook and confectioner; is willing to make himself useful in any part of the business; undoubted references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Address B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN to do general house-work in an American family of three persons; no children; only a steady woman with some knowledge of cooking and good City reference need apply. Call at No. 327 East 51st st., Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 4.

WAITER.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A thoroughly-experienced waiter, who can bring the best references as to capacity, honesty, and sobriety; French or English preferred. Answer, stating references, name, and address. Box No. 4,675 Post Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROTESTant cook, willing to go to the country, and with good references. Call for two days at No. 300 West 39th st., corner 7th av.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY IN THE COUNtry, a good cook, willing to assist with the washing. Apply with references at No. 42 West 16th st., between 12 and 2 o'clock to-day.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, WELL-EDUCATed boy, in a banking office; best City reference required. Address Post Office Box No. 139.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; MUST BE a good hair-dresser and dress-maker. Apply at No. 326 5th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT, Executors.
mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER, Executors.
n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.
JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE,
mh2-1aw6mM* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1871.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.
JOHN O'NEILL,
d22-1aw6mM* Administrator de bonis non.

REMOVALS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED THEIR law offices from No. 6 Hanover st. to No. 57 Broadway, entrance, Room No. 21, third story, front.
C. VAN SANTVOORD.
ABM. VAN SANTVOORD.

ALEX. MILLS,
ORGAN BUILDER,
Has removed from No. 539 Broome st. to Nos. 243 and 245 Thompson st., corner of 4th st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—THE second General Council of this Church will assemble on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 13, at the church corner of Madison av. and 47th st. Divine service will begin at 10:30 A. M., and the opening sermon will be delivered by Bishop Cheney, of Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 331 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GLADIATOR—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. W. E. Sheridan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—NICK WHIFFLES—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—Wilson Brothers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—ANTIQUITIES, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &C.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

The foreign papers brought by the last mails contain evidence that the Spring or Summer season—there is no knowing what to call it—has set in with unusual heat all over Europe. In Paris and London the weather at the end of April was hotter than it usually is in July. There had been a case of cholera reported in Paris, but the rate of mortality was not unusually high. Here, also, the heat has set in very early. Yesterday, in this City, the thermometer stood at 94° at 3 in the afternoon. At St. Louis it marked 99°. It was not probable that this high temperature would last very long, and at about 11 o'clock last night a heavy squall from the north-west burst suddenly upon us, and had the effect of causing a very decided change in the atmosphere. We shall probably not see the thermometer at 94° to-day, and we can well afford to dispense with that pleasure.

By the latest dispatches from Little Rock, it is reported that BAXTER refuses and BROOKS is likely to refuse to accept the propositions for a settlement suggested by the Attorney General, and agreed to by the Washington agents of both parties. The proposition was to submit the contest for the Governorship to the Legislature, to be convened two weeks from to-day on a joint call of both claimants, these gentlemen in the meantime to preserve the peace, to send home their armed followers, except a "body guard," and to let each other alone. BAXTER somewhat inconsequently declines this proposition, because he has once before agreed to it when BROOKS declined it. He also asserts, with continued want of logic, that enough members to form a quorum of the Legislature are already in Little Rock, and to them he proposes to submit his case. It will be seen that, as heretofore, the public welfare is made to yield to the personal ambition of reckless and unscrupulous politicians. We do not see that the Government can any longer refuse to act. If BAXTER's assertion is correct, and his claim is sustained by a quorum of the Legislature, it may be the shortest way out of the difficulty to maintain his authority. But in the same way to restore peace to the State, suffering from outrage as it is, is, under the strictest construction of the Constitution, a plain duty.

Two occurrences of considerable interest to Brooklyn people are reported from that city. One is the resignation of the lately-appointed District Attorney and the appointment in his place of Mr. JOHN WINSLOW. Mr. WINSLOW is a lawyer of ability and integrity, who has already held the office one term, a number of years since, by election. He is likely to deal vigorously with pending indictments against delinquent city officials. The second incident is the resignation of Mr. F. A. SCHROEDER, the Controller of the City, whose administration of the office has been remarkable for energy and fidelity. It will be very hard to fill his place, should he insist upon abandoning it.

Some of the voters in England under the new Reform bill do not appear to be particularly well up in the politics of the day. An investigation was recently held into the circumstances under which the members for Stroud were elected. One witness was asked by the Judge whether he knew which party governed the country? The man replied, "The yellows, I suppose, Sir." The "yellows" are the Liberals. When asked if Mr. DISRAELI was a yellow, he replied, "I don't know; I'm a man as can't understand." He knew that there was a blue party and a yellow party, but he could give no account of the principles which the bearers of those colors represented. Here is a portion of the conversation:

Baron BRAMWELL—What are the blues? Witness—I don't know what they do call 'em. [Laughter.]

His Lordship—Have you heard of Mr. DISRAELI's name? No answer.

His Lordship—Have you heard the name of the present Prime Minister? Witness—No, Sir. I don't know. [Laughter.]

His Lordship—Mr. GLADSTONE. Have you heard of him? Witness—Oh, yes, Mr. GLADSTONE. [Loud laughter.]

His Lordship—What is he? Witness—I suppose he is a Liberal, Sir; I think.

His Lordship—Do you know what opinions the Liberals have? Witness—I think the Liberals be the best side of the party, Sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. HAWKINS—This is one of the new voters under the act of 1867. His Lordship—Yes, and I was rather curious to see what he knew about it.

When the Reform bill was passed, Mr. LOWE expressed the belief that it would be well for English politicians to "teach their new masters their letters." The progress of this necessary work does not seem to have been remarkably rapid.

Minnesota is afflicted with a person known as IGNATIUS DONNELLY, who, for some years past, has been laboring under the delusion that public affairs cannot possibly be administered properly unless he keeps them in charge. Latterly he has taken the grangers under his protection, and has busied himself with trying to form what he calls the "anti-monopoly" party. His efforts in this direction are based upon the belief that the farmers of Minnesota have nothing better to do than to advance the political fortunes of DONNELLY. His last exploit was to send a circular to all the granges in the State, demanding the promulgation of his address to the people, and we are not surprised that this attempt to convert the granges into political machines, in defiance of the rules of the order, has caused considerable indignation. The grangers cannot be too shy of such political bankrupts as DONNELLY. These adventurers have already tried hard, but happily without much success, to bring the order into disrepute by making it serve their own purposes. The grangers can only escape the dangers which menace them from this source by strictly maintaining the non-political character of their order.

THE ARKANSAS SCANDAL.

We should say that the consultation in the Attorney General's office at Washington, on Saturday, over the Arkansas troubles, marks about the last step that the National Government can take to avoid interfering decisively in this disgraceful affair. If the Government has erred in the matter, it certainly has not been on the side of haste. There has been plenty of deliberation at Washington, and an excess of patience in the midst of circumstances that have shocked and distressed the whole community. The situation at Washington has been in marked contrast with that in Little Rock and its vicinity. While the attorneys of the two "Governors" were arguing and rearguing their points in the quiet rooms of the Attorney General, BROOKS and BAXTER were keeping the capital of Arkansas in a turmoil, putting a stop to all trade, breaking up the courts, marauding through the adjacent country, impeding and plundering the United States mails, firing on the Federal military officer who undertook to keep them in check, and generally acting with about as much regard to law and decency as a band of Comanches on the war-path. At Washington the contestants were painfully anxious that nothing should be done until the fullest explanations had been received, and until all the evidence and authorities in the case were presented. At Little Rock, the existence of such a thing as a legal tribunal entitled to decide on the claims of the rival Governors was treated as a ridiculous fiction. The rifle and the bowie-knife were appealed to, and the notion of a submission to law was laughed at.

The consequences to the people of Arkansas of these disturbances cannot well be exaggerated. They have been, and still are, little short of ruinous. The Sheriff of the county telegraphed to President GRANT on the 24th of April: "We are in a pitiable condition. For God's sake help us. Our whole salvation depends upon our crops. If this matter continues much longer we are ruined. * * * We do not care—and I speak the sentiments of the people of Arkansas without egotism—who is Governor. All we want is peace." And he added: "There is not a man in Arkansas but will obey your orders," which we have little doubt was the truth. The quarrel had then been going on for ten days. It has since continued for a fortnight longer. And we must say that it has lasted much too long. We cannot but regret that it was not put a stop to at an early date. As we understood the situation, from the documents submitted to Congress, a case for legitimate intervention by the Federal Government was made out some time ago—as early, we should say, as the 19th or 20th of April, when formal claims for recognition were submitted by telegraph from both the contestants. What the considerations were which prevented action at that time, we do not discover from the published papers. Perhaps it was the promise of BAXTER, on the 22d, to submit the whole question to the Legislature. Whatever may have induced the Government to hesitate, it is now plain that not much good resulted, for some of the worst acts of violence and lawlessness have occurred since. It is to be hoped that the "compromise" reported from Washington yesterday morning will not also prove a snare. If it should, the responsibility of the Government for not acting before will be increased, and its duty to act immediately will become imperative. The condition of things in Arkansas is a national scandal. What is worse, it is a source of great injury and loss to thousands of innocent and law-abiding people in the State, who declare that they do not care who is Governor, and that all they want is peace. The Brooks and the Baxter factions engaged in the riotous proceeding in Little Rock, and along the banks of the Arkansas River in that vicinity, are relatively few in number. They do not rise to the dignity of representatives of contending parties dividing the community. They are mere gangs of reckless men, who, from ambition or revenge, are followers of two leaders, one of whom chances to be the legal Governor of the State. It is now agreed to refer to the State Legislature the question as to which of the two is entitled to the Governor's position. If this agreement is broken, it will certainly be the duty of the Federal Government to decide the question at once, and to thoroughly enforce its decision.

MIXED CLASSES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The question whether boys and girls should be educated together is as old as the school system itself. It is certain to come up for discussion at certain intervals in nearly every community, and just now it is agitating Brooklyn, in the public schools of which city it seems that the system of mixed classes has prevailed for several years. In his last annual report to the Board of Education, Mr. THOMAS W. FIELD, the Superintendent of Schools, took strong ground against this practice, alleging that as co-education of the sexes has no foundation in necessity, and is associated with possible danger, it should be avoided rather than encouraged, and, further, that his examinations had proved that most of the young men who occupy seats in the higher, and especially the supplementary, classes are entirely incompetent for the grade. This latter difficulty, it seems, has grown out of a pernicious system which has been for some years in vogue in Brooklyn, of graduating the salary of the teachers by the number of scholars they have kept upon their rolls. To secure the maximum pay teachers, it is said, have been in the habit of persuading boys who were about leaving school to remain in these supplementary classes. Mr. FIELD stated plainly in his report that painful facts in his possession convinced him that there were evils inherent in this system of co-education of the sexes which were conclusive against its continuance. It is sincerely to be regretted that many of the teachers in the public schools took this statement as a reflection upon their own capacity and vigilance, and that, instead of attempting to investigate the facts of which their Superintendent alleged that he had the proof, they met them with a flat denial, and demanded his censure by the Board of Education for the method in which he had brought the question before the community.

This complication in Brooklyn, however, is merely an incident in a controversy which can never be settled by the absolute rules of sentimental theorists. Nothing could be more absurd than to start out with some vague idea, as many of these dreamers do, regarding the "humanizing" influence of girls upon boys, and to insist that they must be brought together as much as possible, especially in the class-room. It is easy to imagine a state of affairs where this might be allowable, and perhaps desirable—as, for instance, in some small private schools—where each scholar is almost constantly under the teacher's supervision. Yet principals of these schools understand very well the strong prejudices which, perhaps, the majority of parents entertain against the mingling of the sexes, even under these circumstances. When the management of the public schools in large cities is under consideration, the conditions of the problem are altogether altered, and the question must be settled independently of all theories, and by the hard logic of facts. The arguments which the advocates of mixed classes might urge in the case of higher schools and colleges, where the students may have arrived at years of discretion, and can be held rigidly accountable for their acts, have no weight here. Our public schools have to do with children during the formative periods of their lives. They fail of their main object if they do not reach and bring within their beneficent influences the lower classes of society; and, while it would be a gross injustice to imply that these furnish an undue proportion of the unmanageable scholars which tax the patience and resources of every faithful teacher, it is an unquestioned fact that the fear of the promiscuous intercourse between children even of the same sex excludes from our public schools the children of many respectable parents. This difficulty, however, is inherent in our public school system, for teachers cannot be expected to investigate the antecedents of their scholars, nor is it desirable that they should do so. It is a gross injustice to them, however, to increase their responsibilities in this direction by aggravating this very difficulty, by bringing boys and girls together in the same class-rooms.

In our own public schools, this question was long ago practically and sensibly disposed of. Boys and girls have there for years been educated separately, and, as a consequence, these schools have steadily advanced in character, drawing into them constantly-increasing numbers of children from the best families, until now there is little to choose, in point of respectability, between our best public and private schools. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the private schools in Brooklyn are much more largely attended, in proportion to the population of the city, than are the private schools in New-York. If this is the case, it certainly cannot be the fault of the teachers in the Brooklyn public schools, for in point of ability and fidelity they need not acknowledge any inferiority to their colaborers in this City. The co-education of the sexes in the public schools would, however, go far to account for this fact. As the matter has now been brought officially before the public of Brooklyn, it is to be hoped that the Board of Education will not allow it to be hastily thrust aside, or let it be settled by appeals to prejudice, passion, or self-interest. Like all questions affecting the public morals, it demands careful, conscientious, temperate, and thorough consideration.

SENATOR MORTON'S REPLY TO THE VETO.

Senator MORTON has addressed a letter to the public through the columns of the Indianapolis *Journal*, which is in effect, and probably in intent, a reply to the President's veto of the Financial bill. It is a somewhat tardy reply, and will hardly go far towards checking the current of popular sentiment in favor of the principles announced in the veto message, which is reported to have set in throughout the West. The letter is marked by one characteristic that has been noticeable in many of the speeches on the inflation side during the long discussion of the finance question, namely, a partial evasion of the real point at issue.

Mr. MORTON makes a point of "denying that the bill authorized the new emission of United States notes," and then proceeds to explain the origin of the "reserve," and the operation of the bill with reference to it. But no one has pretended, and least of all the President, that the bill did authorize a new emission of United States notes. What the President objected to in the portion of the bill relating to the greenbacks was that it authorized the issue of the "reserve," not in case of emergency pressing the Treasury, not when "revenues had suddenly fallen below expenditures," but for the purpose of securing "an increase of paper circulation." Nor is there any doubt that the President rightly understood the object of the bill. Mr. MORTON concedes as much when he says: "It was the wish of the friends of the bill that the $44,000,000 should be put in circulation." The distinction between the President's view of the nature of the "reserve," and that of the friends of the bill is plain enough, and it is also plain that of the two views the President's is most nearly right.

Of the theory that the $44,000,000 might be issued simply for the sake of getting it into circulation, the President's message very wisely and very justly said: "The theory, in my belief, is a departure from true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties, and of personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in each inaugural address." The country may be congratulated that with these opinions maintained by the President, the theory referred to is not likely to be put in practice.

On the other hand, it must be said that Mr. MORTON's remarks in regard to the inequality of distribution of national bank currency are based on fact, and his expressions in favor of free banking are reasonable. We see nothing in the present attitude of Mr. MORTON which need prevent his supporting the bill presented to the Senate by Mr. SHERMAN's committee, or even some modification of that, looking more directly to resumption.

PRISON REFORM.

On Wednesday next, the third annual session of the National Prison Reform Association begins at St. Louis, and the occasion promises to be one of unusual merit. The title of this association does not clearly indicate its objects, for it seeks the prevention of crime, no less than the improvement of the condition of the criminal while undergoing punishment for his crimes. The questions which it discusses are, therefore, of great interest to every community, and have, in some way or other, forced themselves upon the attention of every thoughtful citizen.

The approaching session will be one of the most important ever held by the association. The report on the nature of Police power, prepared by Ex-President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, cannot fail to be a paper of great public value. It treats of a subject concerning which the people have very crude ideas, and it may be safely said that it will treat it in a way that will be highly beneficial to the public. Prof. WOOLSEY is to go over the whole field of Police powers, and he will state what reforms are necessary to make the Police systems of the country equal to the duties devolving upon them. It is evident that a paper of this kind, coming from such a source, will be deserving of careful consideration. But in addition to this report there will be one of equal importance prepared by Mr. C. L. BRACE, of New-York, upon the agencies preventive of crime as regards children and youth. The large experience of Mr. BRACE in matters of this kind enables him to speak intelligently concerning them, and we may assume that his paper will be a welcome addition to a literature of which we have far too little. There are other papers which will doubtless attract equal attention with these two, among them being one on criminal law reform, by Judge WALKER, of Michigan; another on juvenile reformatories, by Dr. PIERCE, of Boston; one on the care of discharged prisoners, by Gov. HAYNES, of New-Jersey, and another on prison discipline, by Mr. F. B. SANBORN, who is eminently qualified to speak upon the subject.

No community can be indifferent to the subjects which the association will consider, and New-York can least of all afford to ignore them. With us crime is increasing at a frightful rate, and it is time we should seek to discover some means for its prevention and repression. Experience has taught us that punitive laws are comparatively worthless. If we hang a man to-day for murder, there is sure to be a homicide to-morrow. If we send a gang of masked burglars to State Prison to-day, their crime is sure to be repeated, with aggravated incidents within the week. We have long known that our Police cannot be trusted to detect crime, much less punish it, and we are therefore driven to seek some means for its prevention. The National Prison Reform Association is working vigorously in this direction, and it is, therefore, one of the most beneficent of the moral agencies of the age. It will tell us this year, we presume, as it has told us before, that education and moral influences placed about the young are the chief preventives of crime. This cannot be denied, and we are fortunate in having in our midst such an institution as the Children's Aid Society, which has done more to diminish the number of our criminals than all the punishment which has been inflicted upon offenders by the courts. But notwithstanding the exertions of this society, and despite the severity with which our Judges have lately dealt with criminals, our Police records disclose the alarming fact that crimes continue to multiply in our midst. The National Prison Reform Association may help us to additional means of prevention, or to a more beneficial use of those we already possess, and we therefore look to its approaching session with great interest.

It is much to the credit of this association that it has never sought to excite a maudlin sympathy for the criminal. In matters of prison discipline it has been especially sensible, for it has endeavored to establish a system which should be at once severe and humane. The barbarities formerly practiced in many of our penal institutions have been stopped chiefly by the influence of this association, and it can hardly be blamed if the rebound from those practices has in some of our prisons been so great that a term of imprisonment is a holiday-time rather than a season of punishment. It is well known that in most of the penal institutions of New-York, the discipline is far too lax. One distinguished convict is allowed facilities for speculating in Wall street, and there is reason to believe that in some instances the confinement at hard labor is more nominal than real. We do not blame the National Association for this condition of affairs in our prisons, but we hope its next session will do something to effect a reform in this matter in the interest of society and against the criminal.

THE NEW ELDORADO.

Like so many enterprises by which adventurous men have hoped to realize large fortunes without much labor, the diamond fields of South Africa have proved a disastrous failure. The excitement attending the discovery of diamonds near the Cape of Good Hope a few years ago will not readily be forgotten. Desperate men from all parts of the world flocked there in great numbers. Unsuccessful miners from California and Australia, forgetful of their former experiences, traveled thousands of miles to a land which had nothing to offer them should the diamond fields fail to meet their expectations. Comfortable homes and honorable positions in society were heedlessly sacrificed on the mere chance of acquiring a sudden fortune. That a certain ephemeral success attended the immediate discovery of diamonds at the "Cape" there can be no doubt. Allowing for the exaggerations of interested persons, the earliest working of the fields undoubtedly realized handsome fortunes for a few persons. But these fortunes were nearly all acquired within the first year after the diamond discoveries, and by the time the great mass of immigrants reached South Africa, the fields had either been worked out, or the few valuable "claims" were found to be in the hands of two or three speculators and capitalists.

The accounts which, during the past year, have been sent from the Cape of the condition of the diamond trade are of the most conflicting nature. But information, dated from the scene of labor last February, shows that the depreciation which has been going on for the last two years in the diamond market is now effectually arrested, and that diamond digging in the Cape colony has settled down into a trade which, while perhaps giving large profits to the capitalist, will only afford the digger a scanty subsistence. The immigrants who reached the diamond fields within the past year found that not only was the supply of diamonds very small, but that the heavy rains, and the want of mechanical appliances, prevented them taking advantage of even what little chances of profit they might otherwise have had. The diamond bed—the New Rush—which for the last two years has been the principal scene of activity, is now being rapidly abandoned. During the Fall of 1873, this bed gave employment to 13,426 native laborers and 10,000 miners, and in February last we find that the residents of the camp had dwindled down to about 10,000 persons in all. The yield of diamonds here is fifty per cent. below the average of the last two years, and thirty per cent. below that of 1873. The value of claims has been daily decreasing, and so urgent is the need of money that the diggers borrow at ten per cent. per month to pay the Caffres, whom they employ as laborers. The security which these unfortunate immigrants give is their claim licenses, and if at the end of the month they fail to pay back the loans, their claims are forfeited, no matter what may be their value. The only persons who now seem to reap any profit from the diggings are a crowd of diamond brokers from London and Amsterdam, who also act as usurers upon the modest terms just stated. Parcels of diamonds are bought by these harpies, and sold again and again at various minute profits, from twenty-five cents to four cents per carat. The other beds in this neighborhood are in no better condition, and tell the same story of disappointed hopes and broken fortunes.

The river diggings, extending for 150 miles along the Vaal, were, during the early days of the diamond fever, in many respects the most profitable field for the miner. They are situated about fifty miles above the river level, and consist of sandy gravel, interspersed thickly with huge boulders, which are shivered by the application of heat, and by the dashing on them of streams of cold water. It was here that the very finest stones were found, among which were diamonds of 288 carats, 112 carats, 102 carats, 72 carats white, and hundreds of 50 to 90 off color. Two years ago fully 10,000 men were actually employed in this region, while in January last the number did not exceed 200. The encampment of Phiel, the most successful in the diggings, and which alone gave work to 4,000 persons, is now occupied by a dozen wearied men, who struggle on from the necessity of being unable to do anything better. One of these dug assiduously for six weeks without finding a stone, while another, rather more fortunate, discovered two, the value of which, to him, was twenty shillings. The traders from the Cape and the coast formerly found champagne and Havana cigars the most popular articles in demand at the diggings; now they carry nothing but the barest necessities of life. As might be expected from this state of affairs, Capetown and other ports are overrun with needy idlers who are without sufficient means to leave the country, and others are rapidly returning home poorer and, we hope, wiser men. This painful story is a sad commentary on the restless spirit of the age. But it is no new one. Its relation, however, may be the means of inculcating a little prudence in the minds of those unstable and too enterprising creatures of which our own country is so full.

A QUESTION FOR ARKANSAS.

The bill of rights in the Constitution of Arkansas contains the following section: "The citizens of this State shall have the right to keep and bear arms for their common defense." So important was that privilege evidently considered when granted that it is preceded only by the sections which make political power inherent in the people, guarantee the liberty of the press, equality before the law, and the right of assembly. In most of the Southern States, the keeping and bearing of arms is considered an indispensable adjunct to the freedom of an American citizen. The freedman, in his progress toward the full dignity of citizenship, considers the purchase of a revolver one of his greatest advances. Whenever a quarrel takes place at a country cross-roads in the interior of the Cotton States, along the great southern and south-western rivers, or even in the large towns, it is found that whites and blacks are armed with approved modern weapons, and that they thoroughly understand their use. When a mob assembles in a Southern State, it is certain to be an "armed mob." The gun stores are among the largest and most prosperous establishments in small Southern towns. In some parts of the South, the highly chivalric and amusing practice of "shooting at sight"—a species of running duel, renewed whenever enemies meet, until one or the other falls—still prevails. In others, a weapon is considered the natural arbiter of discussion. It is the proud vindicator of its owner's thoughts, and confirms his sentiments by destroying the life of his antagonist. It makes one independent and ready for any emergency. It gives him a contempt for delegated power, and enables him to defy it.

It may with truth be said of the majority of the people of Arkansas that they keep and bear arms, and that they have not oftener used them for "common defense" than for wholesale and criminal slaughter of those with whom they disagreed. Since the admission of the State to the Union, its daily history has not been complete without a fight, in which some one has been either wounded or killed. Even since the beginning of the wonderful railroad development, which seemed ushering in a new future, there has been no especial improvement in this respect. Murder has been rampant in the Commonwealth; law has been defied with impunity; and the contest between BROOKS and BAXTER transforms the thriving capital into an intrenched camp, and brings suddenly to the surface two hostile bodies, well armed and thirsting for a fray. Innocent citizens are killed in the streets; negroes are massacred in the back country, and an officer of the United States has a pistol leveled at his head.

In the troubled times following the overthrow of the old condition of affairs in Arkansas, it may have been necessary for citizens of all classes to carry deadly weapons, but the law-makers of the State have doubtless by this time seen the folly of permitting it to remain an inalienable right. The habitual carrying of weapons by private citizens is a continual menace against the Government—a protest against complete enforcement of and subordination to law; and it is the duty of those in power in States where there is a large class whose knowledge of law and of respective merits of rival candidates is small, to pass an act regulating the "keeping and bearing of arms." It can be done. Arkansas has but to look into the records of her neighbor, Texas, where law and order were, at least for a time, wrought out of a murderous chaos; where the firm hand of a wise and fearless legislation disarmed the masses, and in less than three years brought to justice nearly six hundred persons charged with murder, and seven hundred and sixty accused of "attempts to kill." In these modern days, with a free press, with free speech, with every facility for revolution when it is really necessary, there is no longer any sense in allowing every man to be his own policeman, and the executor of his own vengeances. Do not the legislators of Arkansas owe it to themselves and to the country to profit by the experience of the past few weeks, and to see that henceforth discontented mobs cannot quickly transform themselves into formidably armed legions, at the beck of any petty usurper who floats to the surface on the scum of our backwoods politics?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BROOKLYN AND THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the last moments of the Legislature a bill was rushed through inflicting a great injustice on the citizens of Brooklyn. It is entitled "An act to alter the map of Bushwick." Its purpose is to close Vandervoort avenue from Grand to Calhoun street, about three blocks right in the centre of the avenue, cutting it in two. It is only in the interest of the Messrs. Kalbfleisch, whose factory has been built on said avenue since it was laid out on the map. The district is improving very fast, and it would be a great outrage on the citizens if such an act was allowed, for it will not be long before it will be necessary to have the avenue, with other streets, opened. I was in hopes that the Legislature would have finished their labors without tarnishing their good name, but it seems impossible. Several Assemblymen and Senators wrecked theirs on the last day. I would like to see a list of the members' names who voted for these jobs at the last moment, published. It might have a good effect if they were gibbeted.

JAMES PAGE,
Chairman of the Eighteenth Ward City of Brooklyn Improvement Association.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, May 9, 1874.

A QUESTION OF CREDIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, an old subscriber of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, and former acquaintance of the late Mr. Raymond, hopes that he will be excused for trespassing on the valuable time of the editorship, as his communication concerns the financial honor of our country, and the one of an important railway corporation, as also by its consequences will affect more or less all Americans who are in connection with Germany.

By the numerous failures of American railroad corporations to pay the interest on their bonds, of which a large amount are held as capital investment in Germany, the credit of American securities did sink in this country so low that new ones could not be disposed of at any price.

Still this failure was attributed to the crisis, and it was generally expected that, with the improvement of business in the United States, most of the suffering roads would recover, and no further such failures would take place.

But of late a report has been spread in Germany, which, if true, would draw one one of the first railroad corporations in the United States in a very bad light. In 1869 the California Pacific Extension Railroad Corporation issued bonds, who were guaranteed by the California Pacific Railroad Company, and disposed in Germany, where they were bought as a capital investment by small capitalists, and for widows and orphans, and engaged the more the greatest confidence as the interest was regularly paid by the Central Pacific Company. Now, all at once a report has been circulated in this country that the next coupons would, in July, not be paid, in order to bring thereby the bonds in disrepute, and press on their price, of which the mere rumor has already had the effect to depress the price of these bonds from ninety to thirty-two, and to create thereby a panic among the bondholders; as the report further is, that the Central Pacific Corporation, who owned already the shares, would send an agent to this country to buy the bonds up at these depressed rates, and to obtain by that manner the road at a cheap rate.

Although it is scarcely credible that the board of such a corporation as the Central Pacific Road would make use of such dishonorable measures, it is, notwithstanding, generally believed, as all letters of in- [illegible] Pacific Extension Railroad Company have remained unanswered, and according to *Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States*, 1871-72, the company had refused to give any information of its traffic and finances. You will conceive how much such proceedings must injure the American credit and affect the honor of our country if left uncontradicted or rectified.

Whenever a road, by want of traffic or other unforeseen events, is disabled to satisfy its creditors it is a matter of regret, but not a dishonor to the board of its corporation; but it would be otherwise should the board of such a road in good standing really make use of such means, or, as I trust will prove not to be the case, omit to contradict these false reports, by which the numerous bondholders are made sufferers, perhaps by unconscientious speculators, of which the report has originated; then certainly such a conduct must be stigmatized by public censure.

I am not in the least interested in the affair; I never have owned one of these bonds, and have no other interest in bringing the same to your knowledge as the humiliating sense which every American must feel if such an accusation should remain unrectified or uncontradicted, which undoubtedly the Board of the Central Pacific Company, who has the entire control of the California Pacific Roads, will speedily do if informed of the affair by THE TIMES.

CHAS. GRAEBE,
Former United States Consul at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Thursday, April 23, 1874.

SPECIE PAYMENTS WITHOUT INFLATION OR CONTRACTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have devoted a great deal of labor and valuable space to the different financial schemes. Do me the favor to insert the following. I do not wish to dwell upon the advantages of a hard currency, nor do I wish here to lay down any principles of political economy. I will give the simple plan, ready to combat all arguments against it. All that my plan requires is the enactment of a law containing the following points:

First—The issue of $400,000,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year gold bonds, interest and principal payable in gold, and to be sold for gold only at par, either here or in Europe; the body of the bond to contain the express stipulation that the gold received for these bonds to cancel as many legal tenders and fractional currency outstanding, and for no other purpose.

Second—After five years from date no legal tenders or fractional currency shall be valid, thus forcing the people to exchange these for gold. The object of this proviso is to ascertain how much of the circulation has been destroyed by accident, so as to enable the Government, after five years, to buy in the market for the surplus thus obtained, bonds.

Third—After five years the Government will not issue any more notes, neither for gold on deposit or any other.

Fourth—Free banking on a gold basis at once, with as little restriction as possible. Let the public judge with whom it wishes to deposit its money.

Fifth—To modify the National Banking acts so far that they need keep no reserve in legal tenders or gold, and the national banking currency to be received as heretofore by the Government, and paid out in the same way during a period of five years. After that time the national banks must redeem their currency in gold subject to the same regulations as the new banks under the Free Banking act on a specie basis. During this period every bank will be able to prepare itself, or return a part of the currency and sell their bonds for gold, and thus provide for the redemption of the other portion outstanding. The whole cost of this would be $20,000,000 per annum. Is it necessary to demonstrate to anybody that this is cheap and absolutely a good investment, as we will have placed ourselves again on a level with the great commercial nations and our business be increased far more remunerative than the amount annually paid.

There is no doubt in my mind that such a bond would be taken at once in Europe. This is not an increase of the public debt, as we cancel with it the same amount of indebtedness.

Shall I mention further that the financial world, being aware of our honesty of purpose, will trust us more than ever? Our six per cent. bonds would advance to such figures that the five per cent. will go at a premium. I myself will undertake to place the whole loan under the conditions named for one per cent. commission in one year, and give sufficient guarantee for the performance and strict adherence to the contract. It is yet time to educate the people to these plans, and have Congress act upon it, if the press will lend its help.

E. J.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN CONNECTICUT.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—EATON, BARNUM, AND INGERSOLL THE CANDIDATES—PROBABILITIES OF EATON'S SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10.—The Legislature will reassemble at New-Haven to-morrow, and the contest over the Senatorship will be the all-absorbing theme of discussion. On Wednesday the Democrats will hold their caucus in the Representatives' Hall. The whole number of Democrats in the House and Senate is 159, not including Mr. Eaton, who, being himself a candidate, will not attend the caucus. The friends of Mr. Eaton are very sanguine of securing his nomination, and they figure, they say, on personal pledges and assurances; and assert that, if defeated, it will develop the greatest amount of voluntary deception ever known in the political annals in Connecticut. I think the supporters of Mr. Barnum are not nearly as confident as they pretend to be, and there are some signs that Mr. Ingersoll, who is being used in the Barnum interest, will not figure so conspicuously on the first ballot as has been generally supposed. The Hartford *Times* having figured Eaton's vote at 83, Barnum's at 61, and Ingersoll's at 15, the New-Haven *Register* of last night expresses an opinion that these estimates are probably as near the truth as can be got at, though "what a day may bring forth" is significantly quoted. Eighty will be a majority of the whole caucus. The moderate Barnum men think he will have about 70, Eaton about 60, and the rest scattering, to be picked up for Barnum, possibly, or used to defeat Eaton in another way. The excitement in New-Haven will be intense on Tuesday and Wednesday, as Democrats from all over the State will be on the ground.

NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

The Third National Penitentiary and Reformatory Congress, organized under the auspices of the National Prison Association, is to meet in St. Louis Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New-York, is to deliver the opening address, which will be followed by an address of welcome by Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, and responses by Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New-York. The congress is to remain in session six days, during which eight regular annual reports will be submitted as follows:

I. Annual report of the Secretary of the Association, presenting a comprehensive review of the progress of penitentiary and reformatory discipline for 1873 throughout our own and other countries.

II. Annual report of the Executive Committee—a business document.

III. Report of the Standing Committee on Criminal Law Reform, prepared by Hon. Judge Walker, of Michigan, President of the the Board of State Charities.

IV. Report of Standing Committee on Police, prepared by Theo. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D., Ex-President of Yale College, Connecticut.

V. Report of Standing Committee on Prison Discipline, prepared by F. B. Sanborn, Esq., of Massachusetts, Secretary of the American Social Science Association.

VI. Report of Standing Committee on Discharged Prisoners, prepared by Ex-Gov. Haines, of New-Jersey.

VII. Report of Standing Committee on Juvenile Reformatories, prepared by Rev. Dr. B. K. Peirce, of Massachusetts, editor of *Zion's Herald*, and formerly Superintendent of the Girl's Industrial Reform School of Massachusetts and Chaplain of the New-York House of Refuge.

VIII. Report of Standing Committee on Preventive Institutions, prepared by Rev. Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, New-York.

Invitations to participate in the proceedings have been sent in the name of the National Prison Association to Governors of States, annual and life members of the association, officers of prisons, reformatories and police organizations, and to kindred societies engaged in the work of reforming criminals, so that it is thought that a number of distinguished gentlemen, besides those mentioned above, will be in attendance.

DETENTION OF A TRAIN.

The mail train from Harrisburg, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, due at 12:35 P. M. yesterday, was detained until about 3:30 P. M. The draw-bridge at Newark Bay was out of order, and would not work. The train was backed up to Elizabeth, and placed on the track of a branch road of the line. At Hackensack River the train was again stopped because of the locomotive running short of water. The locomotive went off in search of water, and returned after an absence of about an hour and a half, when the train started for this City, and arrived at the time stated. The passengers were much annoyed, and were not inclined to excuse the railroad company, although the detention was said to be unavoidable.

BASE-BALL.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10.—The Hartfords and the Trinity College Base-ball Clubs played here on Saturday. Score, 27 to 2, in favor of the former. On Tuesday the Hartfords meet the Boston Club, on the grounds of the latter. The return game will be played in Hartford on Wednesday.

OCCASIONAL WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9, 1874.

The Washington public, not belonging to the great board, have been vastly and most innocently amused of late, by the wrestling matches between the lawyers of the Investigaing Committee, and the "champion witness," Kirtland. He is a most surprisingly supple and elusive creature. He slips and wriggles, and doubles, dives—he plays stupid, and imbecile, and virtuous, and almost mad. He is deep, he is shallow, he is shy, he is independent—he is all things to all questions. His obliviousness is something amazing. Not all the wet weather we have had, not all the coolness of Thurman has been able to "refresh" his memory. He reminds one of the famous Italian witness, in the case of Queen Caroline, "*non mi recordo.*" We were grieved when, after the partial, unreliable revelations of this witness, Gov. Shepherd "went back" on Mr. Moore, his old partner, who seems to have been victimized by the accomplished lobbyist of many aliases, and his pal, Rev. William Colvin Brown. It don't seem plucky and magnanimous to dissolve the partnership just now. It is a bad example to the contractors under him. If they are all innocent, they should hang together, and if they are not innocent, they should hang together, and let the world see that there is such a thing as honor among that sort of men. Then there is the great "safe burglary." If ever there was a safe burglary, it was that. "What larks!" The board and the Police provide us liberally with pleasant distractions and sensations. Think of a couple of burglars working unmolested for hours at a safe, with chisels, and "jimmies," and gunpowder, right under the eyes of forewarned spectators, among whom were the Assistant District Attorney, and we hear, a brother of our honored Governor,

"While Shepherds watch their flocks by night."

Think of the thieves being allowed to make off with those important papers, and of one being able to effect his escape altogether! 'Twas "passing strange," but the absurd little mystery is to be investigated at the demand of the Chief of Police, and we shall see what we shall see. Oh! for a Monsieur Lecoq!

This is a wonderfully investigating Administration. The City Market-house Company comes next. Mr. Morrill is after them for immoral practices. They say the long-talked-of investigation of the Pension Office is not to be. A prudent politician is said to have said: "The Republican Party cannot afford any more of these investigations." Then it is in a bad way. If everything is lovely in that bureau, in "apple-pie order," surely the Commissioner will desire nothing so ardently as an investigation. He will "cry for it," as children do for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. He will rejoice at a chance to speak the truth and shame the—"*Capital*," and the party will not lose, but gain credit thereby.

Those of our eloquent legislators who are not engaged night and day in saving dollars, dimes, and cents to the Treasury, are bending all their mighty energies to "save the country from disgrace." That is the outcry raised both for and against investigations, giving aid to the centennial, and completing the Washington Monument after the original design. There is on the Ohio River, near Pittsburg, a prosperous town named Economy, occupied by a German community called "Economites." They neither marry nor are given in marriage, yet are not religious zealots or ascetics. Thrift is the god of their idolatry. To it they sacrifice pleasure, love, domestic joys, all ambition for honorable distinction. They have hard hands, hard faces, they drive hard bargains, and believe in hard money. The member who saves, shaves, and skimps most is the best fellow and the chief saint. There are a class of Congressional "Economites" who in their devotion to one idea, born of the panic and party mismanagement, would repudiate the most solemn obligations of patriotism and national honor, arrest important public enterprises, discharge faithful old public servants, distress helpless women, and starve children out of houses of refuge and orphan asylums. There is no work so fitting, so necessary, and so pious that they will not dispute the cost thereof, even after it is done by their own act and cannot be undone. They remind me of the story of a well-to-do, but penurious, Irish widow, who had, on being apprised of the death of her husband in a distant city, telegraphed in the first flush of her grief and good feeling to have the mortal remains of the dear departed embalmed and sent home. She bore up well till the undertaker's bill came to hand. Then her countenance fell; and when she reached the charge for embalming she indignantly exclaimed: "Siventy-five dollars for stoofin' Dan!"

Yet while these "Economites" are frantically protesting against expending a few hundred thousand to put the Washington Monument in a decent condition for the centennial—that grand golden wedding of liberty and democracy—other Congressmen are demanding that an appropriation shall be made for the purpose of completing the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg. There is a romantic interest about the unfinished, neglected pile of Berkshire marble, as it stands. Some forty years ago

"There was a rich merchant in Gotham did dwell,"

which his name was Barrons—Silas E.—and it came to pass that he fell mortally in love with Miss Custis, and in order to advance his suit, and gratify the young lady's grand-filial piety, he commenced the erection of this monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, which was to have cost $50,000. President Jackson went from Washington to lay the corner-stone, and had his nose pulled on the way by one Lieut. Randolph, which was a bad omen—and before the year was out, I believe, Miss Custis grew tired of her Northern lover and rejected him, with the job still on his hands. If she only could have held out till the thing was finished! It seems the rich merchant's love was not of the sort to sit "like Patience on a monument, smiling at grief." He immediately turned his back on the young lady, and went back on her great ancestress, Mary, the mother of Washington, abandoning his pious and patriotic undertaking forever.

A few days ago the Congressional Committee "appointed to inquire into the feasibility of finishing the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va.," took an excursion by boat and rail to the memorable old town. They had a good time—were hospitably lunched, and wined, and "toted" about—wept at the tomb of the grandmother of their country, and at the hotel were rung in to a banquet, by her identical old table-bell. They proposed toasts, and made speeches to her honor, and drank long and deep to her blessed memory. Hon. Horace Maynard, in his speech, pertinently asked—"What is there in the name of Mary, the mother of Washington, that she should bring Congress to her grave? She was not a poetess, not a letter-writer, not a novelist." Now, I was not aware that Congress was in the habit of visiting, in a body, or by squads, the tombs of literary women. We are poor, sinful creatures, especially we Washington letter-writers, but do we quite deserve *that?* No, Mary the mother of Washington was not "a letter-writer," to any great extent. I once had the privilege of perusing an epistle penned by that illustrious matron. It was marked by stern brevity, a brave disregard of the rules of orthography, and a total freedom from that awful respect with which we regard her son, George. By the way, a distinguished Bohemian, who some years ago visited Fredericksburg, and prowled about the sacred Washington precincts, tells me that tradition said that Mrs. Bushrod Washington was a regular Spartan mother. The oldest inhabitant told him that his father told *him* that his grandfather said that she one evening suddenly appeared in the bar-room of the old Fredericksburg tavern in search of her illustrious son, then about seventeen years old, and finding him where she had positively forbidden him to come, listening with open mouth to the talk of travelers and village loungers, she drew a horsewhip from under her cloak, and laid it over his anointed head and broad shoulders, and so quickened his footsteps homeward considerably. Doubtless she did right—that was the good old way to train and toughen heroes—but times and manners have changed in the Republic since then. Now mothers of good family are poorer disciplinarians, but better grammarians—they use the rod less, and the pen more—hence the failure in the supply of good boys and great men. If, for instance, Mr. Maynard had had for his maternal parent such a woman as Mary, the mother of Washington, "quiet domestic habits," poor spelling, horsewhip, and all, then the history of his childhood might have rivaled in some record of immortal mischief and virtuous truth-telling the cherry-tree and hatchet story—then he might also have been a General, perchance a President, *second* in war, in peace, and in the hearts of his countrymen—a sort of step-*Pater Patria*. There is everything in a mother.

Doubtless Mary the mother of Washington deserves a better monument than that abortive affair of Barrons', but it does not seem that this troubled and disastrous period is just the time for such a manifestation of "noble sentiments" requiring a practical expenditure to back them. There are undertakings of greater and graver moment which should be carried through first. Reconstruct, O, beloved Congressmen, our financial system—rebuild the ruined South! To turn, at a moment like the present, from such issues to consider and perform a work of this sort, pious and poetical though it be, were like the acts of the Pope, ignoring the dangers that threatened his temporal kingdom, the storms gathering over the Holy See, and reaching back through the ages, to lay a new glory on a brow already divinely crowned. What was the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin-mother to young Italy rising, or old Italy starving? As for Washington's Monument here, let it be finished, by all means, in time for the centennial, provided that the elaborate and incongruous design for the base can be simplified and modified, and let Virginia look after that of Mary, his mother. She will do it, I am sure, as soon as she gets fairly on her feet. She has already set up the finest statue of, and monument to, Washington in the world. I think she should have begun with a Mary Washington column, or effigy. If *he* had been consulted he would doubtless have said, in the quaint, old-fashioned way: "After you, mother, is manners for me." But it is not too late—Virginia's peculiar family pride will be her inspiration to this deed. By the way, I see notices of a new book, published in England, designed to bring low this same lofty sentiment of the Old Dominioners. It endeavors to prove that, as regards their ancestors, the term "colonist" is equivalent to convict; that those gallant chevaliers were at the best "*chevaliers d'industrie*"—reckless adventurers, sad scamps. A few years ago, some musty chronicle was exhumed that went to prove that Pocohontas never saved that rascally fellow, Capt. John Smith—and I hope she didn't; that though she was an aboriginal Princess, she abounded in "original sin," and was not worthy to kneel in the Rotunda, opposite those decorous, Puritan, Mayflower dames; that when she was a wild little savage, she was so forgetful of her rank and dignity as to throw somersaults in the fort at Jamestown for the amusement of the soldiers. Well, haven't we seen distinguished statesmen thrown somersaults on the floor of Congress for the amusement of the whole country? And wasn't she afterward converted and christened, and married into Mrs. Rebecca Rolf, and made worthy to be the mother of Rolfs, Randolphs, and Hunters; and ought the somersaults to be thrown up against her now? But I don't believe half the stories told derogatory to the founders of the F. F. Vs. It is so easy to get up slanders of the kind at this late day. Why, suppose a certain proportion of Congressmen, and a part of the District Government, and all of the Board of Public Benefactors should become disgusted with salary-bill repealers, and grangers, and every day's report of cross-examinings with which the press is filled, and should deliberately expatriate themselves—flee to some distant, savage shore,

"——some unimagined isle in the far seas,"

where investigators cease from troubling and investors are at rest; and suppose that, after a space of a century or so, some meddlesome old Washington chronicler or Yankee carpet-bagger should land on that peaceful island, and proceed to inform the representatives of the first families that their ancestors were no better than they should be, and "left their country for their country's good," what a gratuitously cruel slander it would be. It would hurt the feelings of the colonists and do the carpet-bagger no good. I must confess that I feel for the Virginians, especially since I have been among them and they treated me tolerably well. We have taken everything else from them, why not leave them their family pride? In spite of Peter Parley, I doubt if South Virginia was settled to any great extent by "criminals;" but if it be true, they were at least brave and dashing marauders, not common municipal thieves, not bank robbers, Methodist Book Concern pilferers, gift enterprise managers, or "confidence men."

I do not like to have my little aristocratic claims disputed. I like to have it known that though no *dévote* myself, I look back to devout ancestors—Huguenots who narrowly escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew by never going near Paris, and Puritans distinguished by not having come over in the Mayflower. I don't like to have the strange fact questioned that I am connected, alas distantly! on one side with Vice President Aaron Burr, and on the other with Major Gen. Benedict Arnold. I am poor, but I am proud. Let his detractors say what they will of him, Aaron Burr never lobbied for a market-house grant, or intrigued for a sewerage contract. He schemed and plotted for an empire. If it was a bad game it was a bold one. Let orators wreak themselves on the crime and shame of Benedict Arnold, and Young America speak their pieces in school, but he did not plunder widows and orphans through caved-in savings banks, or peddle off fraudulent paving contracts for $72,000, more or less. He planned to rob the young Republic of life and honor; he bargained to sell his country, liberty, the hopes of a continent, and threw in his own soul, for at least a hundred thousand pounds, a commission in the British Army, and a great revenge. There was a sort of Satanic grandeur about the transaction.

SMALL BOYS AVENGED.

Considerable excitement was manifested at a circus in Leavenworth, Kan., on Monday afternoon, resulting in three of the circus men being taken to the lock-up. It seems that several youngsters attempted, as Young America sometimes will, to gain an entrance to the show without the customary quarter, and were taken in hand by the guards and unmercifully beaten. Officers Dent and Mason, of Leavenworth, being in the vicinity, immediately took the circus men into custody for assault and battery, and they were taken to the calaboose, where they remained until their fines were paid, when they went on their way rejoicing. The local papers speak of the action of the officers as commendable, on the ground that while the youngsters had no business to "crawl under," yet it was clearly not the business of those on the watch to attack small boys.

LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY—HOW TO REMEDY EXISTING EVILS.

The fourth annual convention of the American Reform League, at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, yesterday morning, was tolerably well attended, from eighty to 100 persons being present in the morning, and about fifty in the afternoon and evening. Among the delegates who attracted most attention were two ladies from the Shaker Community at New-Lebanon, attired in the garb of their order, and accompanied by Elder Evans. E. H. Heywood presided at the morning session, in the absence of the President, Col. Wm. B. Green, of Boston. The first thing on the programme was a series of resolutions to the effect that all property in land was wrong, and should be abolished, that rents, interest, and dividends were robbery of the people, and the men who received them thieves, and that "not merely the treasures but the lives of property-holders depend on their using reason and forbearance in the settlement of these grave questions." A rambling debate on these extraordinary propositions followed, almost all the speakers extolling the platform laid down, and denouncing the existing monetary system as the most flagrant evil under which the country suffered. A speech in favor of communism followed from Elder Evans, after which the convention took a recess of one hour. The afternoon session was opened with a speech from Prof. R. W. Hume, "Money," in which the financial systems of modern nations were attacked as fraudulent throughout, and in most cases instruments for robbing the masses of their rightful wages. The present insurance system was also a robbery of the people, a cunningly contrived scheme for enabling capitalists to loll at their ease while working men supported them. The fathers of the Church had denounced interest and usury in every form whatsoever, and held that profit, rent, and every other means by which one man could amass wealth at the expense of his neighbor, were radically wrong. Another speaker was opposed to all Governmental issues of currency, and thought the courts generally were in favor of the lender at the expense of the borrower. But there was no need of the working men using violence in securing their rights, when they were in the majority, and could peaceably vote themselves into the possession of those rights. W. M. Boucher spoke of the condition of the people who had been deceived into "going West" by Mr. Greeley's unfortunate advice, and who, though working hard, had not made money enough in all the years they had been there to repay their original investments. The property of the country was increasing at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and the interest of that property at the rate of ten per cent. As a natural consequence, the rich were never so well off as now, for their capital never commanded so high rates of interest. Wm. B. Astor owned 3,000 houses, renting for an average of $3,000 apiece, and Vanderbilt and Stewart were worth untold millions, and all this notwithstanding the fact that no man ever rightfully earned over $5,000 above his expenses in a lifetime. E. H. Heywood followed in advocacy of a resolution that the only legitimate function of money was to act as a medium of exchange for labor. Another speaker charged Wm. M. Evarts and George Ticknor Curtis with cowardly subserviency to the railway monopolies in their late opinion on the Wisconsin cases, in which, he said, they held that the Legislature of that State could not revoke its grants to the railroad companies, because the Federal Constitution forbade the passage by any State of laws impairing the validity of contracts. Elder Evans, the Shaker dignitary before alluded to, thought that the best plan would be for the Legislature of this State to pass a law limiting the amount of land to be hereafter held by any one individual to say 150 acres. By this means he considered that accumulations of wealth at the expense of the people would be rendered impossible. The work before the convention was, he confessed, almost illimitable in extent, and were it not for the free principles incorporated into the Declaration of Independence by the infidel founders of this Government, he would despair of success. Another much needed reform was the abolition of all laws for the collection of debts. It would injure no one but the lawyers, and even them it would benefit in the long run, by turning their attention to work of a more honest character. A Mr. Swartwout maintained that the prime necessity in this proposed reform was the spirit of truth, a quality whose inward workings he had himself experienced to some considerable extent. Dr. Joseph Treat was of the opinion that Astor, and Stewart, and Vanderbilt, were, after all, not quite as black as they had been painted, and would, if requested in the right spirit, cheerfully relinquish their ill-gotten millions for the general good of society. The leading feature of the evening session was an exhaustive address by Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, on the nature of the "naturalismal" and "orchestration." It was largely to the singular paucity and inefficiency of the English language, he thought, that the cause of reform had been retarded. The nature of the organization by which the cause of reform could be best furthered was not "consoldation" or "compactation." It was simply, as he had said before, "orchestration." This was not disputed. Further remarks on this topic were offered by Mrs. Dr. Hallock, after which the convention adjourned, to meet again this morning, in the same place, at 10 o'clock.

SINGULAR CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Daniel C. Weidner died in Farmingdale, N. J., a few days ago of hydrophobia, under the following circumstances, as alleged by the Reading (Penn.) *Times*, on the authority of his brother, who is a resident of Reading: "My brother, when seven years old, went to live with a Mr. Lefettre at Farmingdale; was raised by him, and during all these years has been of industrious habits, sober, and well-liked in the community. It was during his seventh year, and while living with Mr. Lefettre that he was bitten by a mad dog, though how this happened no one knows; he suffered much pain at the time, and required constant nursing. In a few weeks he seemed to have completely recovered, and from that time up to Wednesday, April 29, he never showed the slightest sign of the existence of hydrophobia in his system. He grew up without a suspicion of the awful death which lurked in his veins, and waited only the dread summons to bring him to an untimely grave. Last Wednesday morning Daniel arose and attempted to perform his ablutions; as he neared the water he was seized with convulsive spasms that shook his body like a leaf, throwing him to the floor, accompanied by frothing at the mouth, and from that time he continued in this condition, with short intervals of four or five seconds of returning reason, throughout the whole of Wednesday, the night of Wednesday, and the next day up to Thursday night at 9 o'clock, when death relieved him of his sufferings. During all these forty-two hours he did not eat or drink anything, but was seemingly convulsed with pain and in the greatest agony. A little medicine was at one time forced down his throat, but the great exertion which it required, and the fear that personal injury might be done him, prevented its repetition. A few weeks before his death Daniel called on a physician and then complained of a stinging pain in his left arm. The doctor prescribed for him, and when he left remarked 'that man will not live many days.' Soon after Daniel was taken sick and died as stated. He was twenty-four years old."

A CRUEL SCHOOL-TEACHER.

A brutal man who holds the place of submaster in one of the public schools of Boston, threw a little dog out of one of the school-room windows the other day. The distance to the ground being forty feet, the poor little animal was frightfully mangled, and had to be killed on the benevolent principle, that is, to be put out of pain. Referring to the act the Boston *Traveller* says: "We presume that the wretch was discharged from the post he disgraced, and if he was not we advise the parents of all children who attend the school in which he is employed not to allow them to attend it longer, for the life of no child can be considered safe for one moment when that child is in the room with such a creature. If he threw the dog out of the window from heat of temper, why should not the same heat of temper lead him some day to throw a pupil—a little pet girl, say—out of window to be crushed on the stones? If he acted deliberately then he is a fiend, and is no more fit to be a teacher of children than is Master Jesse Pomeroy. Children are prone to cruelty from thoughtlessness and ignorance, and they are not likely to learn to be kind and forbearing from the example of a schoolmaster whom they have seen engaged in the devilish act of throwing a little dog from a fourth-story window."

AN ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT.

The town of Montgomery, Mass., reports a lively attempt at an elopement. One Allen, from Vermont, 'tis said, started off with a daughter of Mr. Cowles, Wednesday night, and walked to Huntington, where the twain awaited the arrival of the morning train. But the watchful Cowles followed them, and, coming suddenly upon the pair, proceeded to assault Allen with great vehemence, making sundry ugly gashes upon his head. The latter, little relishing this dénouement, took to the woods, in whose mazes the enraged father finally lost him. It adds interest to the case to know that Allen is said to be about 50 years of age, and the girl about 18.

FOLLOWING A BAD EXAMPLE.

They are having a sort of Baxter-Brooks war in one of the school districts of Waterford, Conn. A member of the committee hired a woman to teach school for the Summer, without consulting the other two members; but they didn't propose to have things run that way, so they appointed a man. On Monday morning the pedagogue took possession of the school-house and blockaded the door. The young lady soon made her appearance and began coaxing and threatening, but in vain. She was finally admitted as a visitor, however, but no sooner had she got in than she assumed command, and whatever the man told the pupils to do she told them not to do. Neither has yielded yet, and there is great excitement in the district, but no blood has been shed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE CHIEF EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

DETAILS OF THE EXAMINATIONS—SUCCESS OF THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM—RULES AND AMPLER PROVISIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS RECOMMENDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9, 1874.

The report of the Chief Examiner, E. O. Graves, to the Civil Service Commission, dated Jan. 27, 1874, has just been made public. District examinations for admission to the departments in Washington were held in the months of November and December in the Cities of New-York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Savannah, in which 149 candidates were examined. Concerning these examinations the report says:

The general results of the district examinations have been satisfactory. The candidates compared favorably in intelligence and business capacity, as shown by the examinations, with those examined in Washington. The candidates examined in New-York City were much above the average in these respects. A large proportion of them were young men of commercial training, whose experience had been of a kind likely to make them valuable clerks under the Government. It was especially observable that those of thorough business experience, as a rule, stood highest in the examination—a fact which furnishes conclusive proof of the practical character of the tests applied. Business men who inspected the examination papers of the successful candidates were struck with the evidence of practical fitness which they furnished, and with the feasibility of applying similar tests to clerks in private employment.

Although the number of candidates has been too small to secure all of the advantages which it was hoped would flow from the institution of district examinations, it is probable that when the plan shall be better understood the number of candidates will be large enough to keep the departments supplied with qualified candidates, and to enable them to apportion their appointments fairly among the various parts of the United States.

CHARACTER OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

Appended to the report are specimens of the examination—questions used in examinations for admission and for promotion in each of the departments. The report refers to them as follows:

The examinations for admission to the departments have all been of a simple and practical character, embracing only exercises in penmanship, arithmetic, book-keeping and accounts, syntax, orthography, letter-writing, briefing, and transcribing, and questions on the history, geography, and government of the United States. * * * * The examinations for admission to the service are kept wholly within the bounds of common-school education, and give no justification to the common assertion that the competitive system gives to college-bred men an advantage over those of humbler schooling. Less, certainly, could not be exacted without making the examinations a farce, and bringing both the competitive system and the public service into disrepute.

From the foregoing remarks should be excepted the examinations for admission to the Examining Corps of the Patent Office, where scientific and technical knowledge are the prime requirements. In these the ordinary subjects of examination are replaced by physics, mechanics, chemistry, engineering, and kindred subjects. These examinations have been of a very thorough and instructive character, and are universally conceded to have greatly improved the service.

The examinations for promotion turn very largely on questions pertaining to the duties, practice, and organization of the offices in which the candidates are employed. The weight and scope given to questions of this character by the different boards vary widely, but a general disposition is shown to introduce them whenever it can be done safely and judiciously. Great care is required to prepare questions of a kind which will not give an undue advantage to a portion of the competitors.

For positions requiring special kinds of knowledge, the examinations are so shaped as to give a controlling weight, if not the whole weight, to questions which will test the possession of that knowledge. Among these may be mentioned the examination for principal book-keeper in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, which was almost purely technical. The candidates were thoroughly tested in their knowledge of the science of accounts generally, and of the peculiar Treasury system of accounts, both by general questions and by practical examples similar to those arising in commercial book-keeping, and in the accounts of the department. The result of the examination was perfectly satisfactory. This flexibility of the system is one of its greatest merits. It is often urged that, at any rate, the system cannot be applied to candidates for positions requiring manuel dexterity or quickness of the senses, as, for instance, experts in the handling of money and the detection of counterfeits. But there is no reason why candidates for such places may not be tested in the examination-room, by requiring them to do there the very things they would be required to do in the departments. The money to be counted, or the coin, mingled with counterfeits to be detected, may be actually placed before them, and their relative expertness accurately determined by a practical test.

In examinations of persons to examine and appraise imported goods in the office of the Appraiser of Merchandise in New-York, this practical test has been applied with excellent results. In an examination to fill a vacancy in the position of Appraiser of Linens, for example, a large number of samples of linen goods were procured from A. T. Stewart & Co., and submitted to the candidates in the examination-room, to be classified and appraised without other aid than the candidate's knowledge of their grades and values. The application of these practical tests under the competitive system is perfectly practicable in all similar cases, and presents none of the difficulties which many imagine to lie in the way of testing technical qualifications. The competitive system is much more effective than the old system of personal selection in securing a high order of such qualifications, for two reasons. First, it brings into the competition many qualified persons, whose merits could not have been known to the appointing power under the old system, except by chance; and second, it accurately tests the relative qualifications of the competitors.

* * * * *

Many of the common arguments against the system are based upon false notions of the nature of the examinations. It is a common dictum that a man may be a good clerk and know nothing of chemistry and astronomy. But it certainly cannot be said with truth that a man who cannot spell correctly or write legibly or grammatically, who cannot perform common arithmetical calculations or state a simple account, and who knows nothing of the business on which he is to be employed, can be a serviceable clerk. It is not claimed that even the most practical examination will invariably secure the best man, but it is certain that such a text must, in the nature of things, be vastly bester than none at all, and that no adequate substitute for it has been suggested.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS.

The appendix of the report contains summaries of all the examinations held under the civil service rules in Washington. The following general summary will be of interest as showing the amount of work done by the Boards of Examiners and the extent to which the rules have been applied in the departments:

General Summary of all the Examinations held in Washington under the Civil Service Rules:

Department.	Number of examinations held.			Number of vacancies filled.			Number of candidates examined.		
	For admission	For promotion	Total	In lowest grade	Above lowest grade	Total	For admission	For promotion	Total
Treasury	26	43	69	192	224	416	1,428	697	2,125
Interior	*6	35	41	*25	137	162	*123	546	669
Post Office	13	21	34	35	38	73	243	158	401
War	11	19	30	19	22	41	317	126	443
Navy	1	4	5	1	4	5	8	4	12
Justice	1	...	1	3	3	6	18	...	18
District examinations	4	...	4	47	...	7	149	...	149
Grand aggregate	62	122	184	282	428	710	2,286	1,531	3,817

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In addition to other suggestions of minor importance, the chief examiner recommends that, in order to secure uniformity and save labor and expense, one board be constituted to conduct the examinations for admission to the service in Washington; that the dates for the examinations be fixed by general rules, so that candidates may know when they can secure an examination; that promotions be made only one grade at a time; that examinations for promotion be held in anticipation of vacancies, thus saving useless labor, delay, and interruption of the public business; and that the standard for admission to the service be raised.

The report pays a deserved tribute to the Department Board of Examiners in the following terms:

I have also made a careful investigation of the manner in which each Board of Examiners has performed its duties under the rules. I am gratified to be able to report that the rules have been carried out by the examiners, in all cases which have come before them, with fidelity and intelligence. I have found no deviations from the rules by them except such as have sprung from differences of interpretation, due to the dissimilar organization and practices of the various departments, and to the absence of supervision. These can be remedied without any other intervention than that of the Chief Examiner.

I cannot too highly praise the fidelity, intelligence, and discretion with which the examiners have performed their laborious and delicate duties. All of them are officers already laden with duties sufficiently heavy, who have been compelled to devote their evenings and holidays to their duties as examiners. Intrusted by the heads of departments with the entire responsibility of the practical application of the rules, they have borne the system almost wholly upon their shoulders, and to them is due a large share of the credit for the success which civil service reform has gained in this country.

Concerning the success of the competitive system, the propriety of extending the application of the rules, and the necessity for making ampler provisions for conducting examinations, the Chief Examiner speaks in positive terms. His language on these points is quoted below:

SUCCESS OF THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM.

The testimony of those familiar with the results of the competitive system is almost unanimous as to its success in respect to admission to the service. It is conceded that the persons who have been admitted to the service under the civil service rules are superior in average intelligence, capacity, adaptability, and general usefulness to those appointed under the old system, and that the character of the service is gradually improving. It has been proved beyond question that capacity for the minor positions in the public service can be fairly and accurately tested by competitive examinations. The diminution of the importunity for office has given great relief to all officers possessing the power of appointment or nomination to places to which the rules have been applied.

The departments are being gradually supplied with men of trained and active minds, who are working their way upward toward the higher places, and are spreading about them an influence favorable to the reform. If the process continues it will not be many years before the departments will be transformed by the infusion of this new element. I hope that the time may not be long deferred when the same reforming influences will be felt throughout the whole civil service; when honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the Union and the Constitution will be the sole requisites for admission to the public service, and when fidelity to duty, and not political subserviency, will determine the tenure of office.

Concerning competition for promotion, the testimony is less favorable, although I have no hesitation in saying that the greater weight of opinion is in its favor. * * * Wherever I have been able personally to compare the standing of candidates in the examinations with their standing in their offices, I have found them to agree with remarkable uniformity. The tone of the service is unquestionably improving. Each man feels that his promotion depends chiefly upon his own efforts, and not upon the weight of his political influence, nor the degree of his own subserviency, and is incited to extend his knowledge, especially of the duties of the office, on which his advancement chiefly depends.

The incentive to study and self-improvement furnished by the competitive system is one of its most wholesome features, the effect of which upon the service has been very marked. Not only do candidates for promotion strive to become familiar with the subjects of the examinations, but the questions used become topics of discussion in the departments among those who are not competitors. A sort of reproach attaches to ignorance of subjects, on a knowledge of which promotion depends, and an impulse is given to the study, both of elementary subjects and of the regulations and practices of the departments and the laws which govern them. This effect is in every way salutary. Not only does the accession of knowledge make better clerks and officers, but the habit of study once formed becomes fixed, and is carried into other fields. There is aroused in the departments a spirit of research, of inquiry, of independent thought, the like of which was never known before.

With the adoption of the improvements which I have suggested in the rules governing promotions, the provision of ampler and better means for conducting examinations, the improvement of the service in the lower grades, and, above all, the growth of the belief that the competitive system is the fixed policy of the Government, from which it can be swerved neither by captious complaints from within nor by interested interference from without, I have no doubt that the success of the competitive principle as applied to promotions will be quite as marked as it has been in its application to original entry into the service.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the chief benefits of civil service reform, whether the improvement of the service or the purification of politics is considered, are to be gained by jealously guarding admission to the public service; and no defects, whether real or assumed, in its application to promotion, should be permitted to endanger the essential object of the reform.

EXTENSION OF THE RULES.

More than two years have passed since the adoption of the original civil service rules, and more than twenty-one months since the completed scheme was promulgated by the President; yet the rules have been put in force only in the departments in Washington and in the Custom-house and Sub-Treasury in the City of New-York. This is a very small part of the field which they nominally cover, which is little less than the whole civil service of the United States. They have now been thoroughly tested at every point within their field of operation, and there seems to be no good reason why they should not be extended to at least a large portion of the other branches of public service. All the larger custom-houses and all the Sub-Treasuries fall within the general rules which have been applied to the New-York offices. In the light of the experience had in that City, it would be an easy matter to bring all of them within the operation of the same scheme. * * * *

The present Postmaster of New-York City, soon after his appointment, instituted of his own motion a very thorough and praiseworthy system of competitive examinations for admission to the Post Office. These have not only remarkably improved the quality of the persons admitted to the service, but have stood as a barrier against the torrent of pressure, which, if unopposed, would have swept nearly every officer from his place. Although this system does not come strictly within the civil service rules, it is governed by the same principles, and it might with ease be made to conform to the methods prescribed by the rules. Thus harmonized with the general plan, it might readily be made the model for a similar system of examinations in all of the larger Post Offices. The quiet and unostentatious manner in which this measure has been set in operation shows that the fancied obstacles to the reform speedily vanish before an intelligent effort to improve the service.

CONCLUSION.

The complete success of the reform in its application to the minor positions in the public service has been hindered by the lack of sufficient provisions for the application and proper trial of the system. The whole burden of the practical enforcement of the rules has fallen upon department officers, engrossed with other duties, unprovided with proper assistance, and working without the hope of reward, but with the certainty of unfriendly criticism. Some of the boards have no clerical assistance nor any sufficient conveniences for conducting examinations. In one department every set of examination papers has been copied by some member of the board. Considering these drawbacks, the success of the measure has been very gratifying. Still it is less complete than it would have been had proper agencies been provided for carrying out the methods prescribed by the rules.

There is a disposition to decide the fate of civil service reform according to the degree of success with which it has thus far met. The friends of reform have nothing to fear from the application of this test; but it must not be forgotten that the measure has not yet been so applied as to secure all the good results of which it is capable. The sphere of its application has been small and the agencies to which it has been intrusted inadequate. The true test to apply to it is to compare its results, not with the imaginary results of a theoretically perfect system, but with the actual, notorious results of the system which it has to some extent supplanted. Judged by this standard, even the inadequate trial which has been accorded to it has demonstrated its great advantages. The time has come when it should be treated by all branches of the Government with the liberality and consideration due to a great and needed reform, to which the people of this country are committed by the formal declarations of both of their great political parties, and which has enlisted the sympathies of all earnest and intelligent men who desire to correct the abuses of the public service due to vicious methods of appointment.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

The fortieth anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless was observed last evening at the West Presbyterian Church, Forty-second street, Rev. Dr. Hastings, Pastor. About 300 children from the Home were present. The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hastings. The annual report of the Secretary of the society showed that, since the formation of the society, 20,000 children had been taken care of by it. During the past year 2,225 visits have been made and 312 widows aided. The total number of persons relieved was 1,112. The day school contains 742 children. The society has at present eleven industrial schools, which have an average daily attendance of 1,972, and the names of 43,086 pupils are on the register of the schools. The total receipts for the last year amount to $76,281 60. The expenditures for the same period were $58,161 88.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE.

HOW THE NOTION ORIGINATED—THE TRUE STORY OF THE PILGRIMS' PROGRESS.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements bitterly complains of the absurd blunders and outrageous statements which were given in two morning papers of yesterday, in relation to the Lourdes pilgrimage. The names are wildly mixed, and the titles of some of the ecclesiastics are stupidly confounded. This pilgrimage, which will leave here by the Periere, of the French Transatlantic Line, on the 16th inst., was originated by a member of "The Pope's Brigade," the Chevalier Hugh Murray, better known among Roman Catholics as the "Hero of Vich," and the man who fell in the storming of Manresa. Much importance has been attached to this movement of American Catholics, but it is purely a religious mission. A TIMES reporter was furnished with the following story of the pilgrimage:

On Jan. 25, 1873, the Chevalier Murray wrote to a leading Roman Catholic paper in this City, urging the devotees of this country to make a votive journey to the shrines of the Apostles Peter and Paul, whose bodies lie beneath the dome of the Basilica, and urged upon those who were so disposed that a double purpose would be served in this respect. "Is it not to the tomb of Peter we should go," says the writer, "to beg the delivery of Pius IX? In olden times those who trod to the Holy Sepulchre first visited Rome to get a benediction for their journey to the land of the infidel. Oh, pilgrim, take thy staff and thither bend thy steps. Go visit him who is in prison—'I was in prison, and you visited me.'" This is the key-note of the whole movement. At first the suggestion was received with comparative indifference, but after repeated appeals the subject aroused attention, and in the early part of this year it was taken up by some of the more respectable Roman Catholics of this country. The recognized organs of that faith also became interested in the matter, and advocated its successful completion, and they suggested that this should be a purely American idea, devoid of all political significance. They do not "imitate" the English pilgrims, as suggested in a French journal published in this City; their idea is purely original. The programme of the party will, perhaps, be most interesting to the general public. The pilgrims will number about 100—thirty ecclesiastics and seventy laymen. The clergy of all orders will be represented. Bishop Dwanger, of Fort Wayne, and his coadjutor, Very Rev. Julian Benoit, for over thirty years a missionary in the far West; Very Rev. A. Dawrin, Superior General of the Order of the Holy Cross, South Bend, Ind.; Rev. Dr. H. J. Anderson, of the Catholic Protectory of this City; Rev. Father Daly, Staten Island, representing the Catholic Union and other societies of New-York; Mr. McGeveney, of Memphis; Hon. Paul E. Theard, of New-Orleans; Capt. A. G. Cleary, United States Navy; Rev. A. J. Corrigan, President of Seton College, New-Jersey; Mr. E. O'Keefe, Toronto, Canada, and a number of representative men from all respectable grades of society will make up the pilgrimage.

The final arrangements were completed yesterday at a private meeting held at the office of Major J. B. Keiley, Jr., No. 52 Broadway. The berths are secured in the Periere, and a separate compartment will be fitted up in that vessel for the purposes of a chapel for devotional exercises. The following circular has been issued for the guidance of persons joining the pilgrims in this City:

Dear Sir: 1. I have the pleasure of announcing to you that on the morning of the 16th, at 8 o'clock, a mass will be said at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry street, corner of Prince, and the *Benedictio Peregrinorum*, according to the Roman Ritual, will be given. At this mass, which will not be a high mass, the ritual requires all the pilgrims to receive holy communion, except, of course, those of the priesthood who say mass on that morning.

2. The Pilgrimage Committee will have a parlor at the Metropolitan Hotel, from the Monday preceding the setting forth, which all the pilgrims are invited to visit at their convenience or good will.

3. For those choosing to lodge at the Metropolitan Hotel, the proprietors have politely agreed to make a deduction of twenty-five per cent. from their usual rates.

4. Badges, of the model now usually worn on pilgrimages, will be furnished to each pilgrim; also, a certificate of membership in the pilgrimage, entitling the holders to all the advantages of the pilgrimage.

5. The "Xavier Union" has thrown open its rooms, No. 59 West Fifteenth street, and cordially invites the members of the pilgrimage to make use of them during their stay in New-York.

6. The "Xavier Union" has also tendered an invitation to all the pilgrims to a public reception, on the evening of Ascension Thursday, May 14.

6. The passports of those who have, in form, applied for them through the Chairman, and also the badges, certificates of membership, and invitation to the reception by the "Xavier Union," will be found at the counting-house of the Chairman, at No. 52 Broadway.

It will be very desirable for so many of the Pilgrims as can do it, to be in New-York for at least two days before the day of departure, in order to agree on arrangements that cannot be so satisfactorily made in their absence, and to get their money matters, exchange, &c., adjusted.

Commending myself to your prayers, I have the honor to remain,

Most respectfully and truly yours,
JOHN D. KEILEY, JR., Chairman,
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

On arriving in Havre the voyagers will proceed to Paris, where his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop Guilbert will accord them a reception. A solemn high mass will be celebrated at Notre Dame or such other church as his Eminence will designate, and after partaking of the hospitalities of Paris the party will start, within forty-eight hours of their arrival, for Lourdes. In that now celebrated hamlet, recently elevated into the dignity and privileges of a basilica by a special bull of his Holiness, the devotees will spend three days, arrangements having been previously made for the American priests to celebrate mass in some of the churches in the locality. From thence the pilgrims will proceed to Rome, where the representatives of the various religious societies from this country will deposit a large contribution at the feet of the Holy Father. A cordial reception will be extended to the American visitors by the Pope, and though one of the gushing journals referred to assigns other quarters to the pilgrims, the official and general rendezvous of the body will be the Hotel del Minerva. In Rome, after the Papal reception, the pilgrimage, so called, will disperse, and each person be free to journey where he or she pleases. The visit to Rome is so timed as to approach the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Pontificate of Pius IX. There will be no blue uniform. A simple worsted badge, with a "sacred heart" and cross, worked on a rosette, will be the only distinguishing token worn by the members. A very handsome banner, now being completed by a Broadway firm, will be borne by a distinctive body. On one side of this "oriflame," on a white moire antique silk ground, will be a device in pure wrought gold, appropriate to the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. The other side will be blue silk, and on it will be an oil-painting typical of that doctrine. The names of the pilgrims will be published in a few days.

THE JUNK BUSINESS.

While Officer Coffey, of the Twentith Precinct, was on post on Saturday night, he saw two men dragging a heavily-laden cart through West Thirtieth street. He arrested them on suspicion, as they would not give him a satisfactory explanation of their movements. At the Station-house the wagon was found to contain over $100 worth of chain, which was afterward discovered to have been stolen from the schooner Margaret Clark, lying at the foot of West Thirtieth street. The men gave their names as Wm. Thompson and Peter Hyer. The latter is a deck-hand employed on the Margaret, and Thompson is a junk dealer of No. 507 West Twenty-eighth street, who says Hyer sold him the chain. The prisoners were both held in $1,000 bail for trial by Justice Murray yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court. Hyer had no authority whatever to dispose of the chain.

DON'T IRRITATE YOUR LUNGS WITH A STUBBORN COUGH, WHEN A REMEDY AS SAFE AND CERTAIN AS DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT CAN BE SO EASILY PROCURED. SORE THROATS AND LUNGS ARE SPEEDILY HELPED BY IT.—*Advertisement.*

Sallow Complexions

Are made Clear and Healthy by the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

NEW VERSION OF "BABES IN THE WOOD."—Prof. JAMES DE MILLE'S new story bears this name, and will commence in *The New-York Fireside Companion* about June 1.—*Advertisement.*

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are the only importers of pure Lyon Insect Powder in America. Get the genuine. Sold in bottles only.—*Advertisement.*

Important to Ruptured Persons.

Owing to the numerous calls from his successful treatment of rupture through his peculiar method, Dr. SHERMAN has removed his office down town for the greater accommodation of his patients. He may hereafter be consulted at his spacious rooms, corner Park row and Ann st., opposite the *Herald* office. No one ruptured and wishing to dispense with trusses can do better than consult him. The frequent deaths from strangulation which have occurred lately make it of the highest importance to secure his remedies. Hydrophobia is not more terrible than death from inflamed rupture, which is liable to occur at any time from the bad pressure of a truss. The late Townsend would today be enjoying life with his friends had he made timely application for Dr. SHERMAN'S aid.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Scuttles and Second-story Windows Protectted day and night by HOLES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH; removed to No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. No family can afford to be without it.

Landberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to [illegible]

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the Faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail. A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

This beautiful denture is chemically PURE, wonderfully DURABLE, light, cool, and thin. Those using it are DELIGHTED. References given and satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma awarded. Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 37 West 23d st. Established 1835.

"Iron-Clads"—A strong, serviceable SHOE for BOYS and YOUTHS. CANTRELL,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At Union Hill, on Saturday, May 9, EBENEZER D., son of Edward and Mary Elizabeth Ackerman, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Sobriety Council No. 37, Pr. O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, May 12, at 2 P. M., from Grove Church.

AMERMAN.—On Saturday morning, May 9, 1874, at Little Neck, Long Island, AMANDA M., wife of Moses C. Amerman.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, A. J. Delatour, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9:35 A. M., returning leave Douglaston 1:10 and 2:44 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station.

BAYLIES.—At Astoria, Long Island, Friday, May 8, CHARLOTTE D. WOLF, daughter of Harriet H. and the late Hersey Baylies, M. D.

Funeral services at her late residence, Remsen st., Astoria, on Monday, May 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. Boats leave Peck slip at 12 o'clock noon.

BEARDSLEE.—In Brooklyn, on the 10th inst., SARAH J. T., wife of Geo. W. Beardslee.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 314 Greene av., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 12 M. The remains will be interred in Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y.

BARTOW.—On May 8, of diphtheria, JULIA BLACKWELL, in the 8th year of her age, youngest child of Mary Bacon and the late Charles Bartow.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 148 West 46th st.

CARBERRY.—May 9, at her late residence, No. 331 East 36th st., ANN SORRELL CARBERRY, widow of the late Bernerd Carberry, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sister, Miss Sorrell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

DE GROOT.—At West Brighton, Staten Island, on the 9th of May, JACOB DE GROOT, Jr.

Funeral at residence, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GREEN.—RUSSELL T. GREEN, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 245 7th st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., May 11. Will be interred at Athens, N. Y.

HAYS.—On Sunday May 10, of Bright's disease, JACOB HAYS, youngest son of the late Jacob Hays, of this City, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HITCHINGS.—At Gravesend, Long Island, on Sunday, May 10, 1874, CASSIE M., infant daughter of Benjamin and Annie M. Hitchings, aged 1 year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Benjamin G. Hitchings, Gravesend, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HORNBLOWER.—Jersey City Heights, late Hudson City, 8th inst., SARAH, wife of William Hornblower, M. D., and youngest daughter of the late Rev. James V. C. Romeyn, aged 60 years 2 months 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Hoboken av.

KEELER.—On Thursday evening, May 7, of consumption, CHARLES A., youngest son of John E. and Mary E. Keeler, in the 18th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 141 Morris av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, May 11, at 10:30 A. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 9:30 A. M.

MORRIS.—On the 8th inst., at St. Luke's Hospital, of pneumonia, WILLIAM, youngest son of the late Rev. James Morris, D. D., of Brighton, England, aged 29 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, West 46th st., near 6th av., on Monday the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited to attend.

MORTIMER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 10, CLARENCE A. MORTIMER, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, John Mortimer, Jr., No. 264 5th av., on Tuesday, May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PRINGLE.—On the 10th inst., WILLIAM PRINGLE, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Thirtieth Street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

PALMER.—On Sunday, May 10, COURTLANDT PALMER, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 271 Madison av. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

RYAYNO.—On Friday, May 8, MARY O., wife of Benjamin F. Ryayno, aged 44 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 12, at 2 P. M., from the St. James M. E. Church, corner Madison av. and 126th st.

RYERSON.—On Thursday, May 7, after a short illness, Mrs. MARGARET H. W. RYERSON, widow of late Henry W. Ryerson, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services on Monday, the 11th inst., at her late residence, No. 44 Barrow st., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

SANKEY.—At New-Hamburg, May 7, WM. T. J. SANKEY, aged 69 years.

Funeral at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Adelphi st., Brooklyn, May 13, at 11 A. M. His relatives, friends, and lodge are invited without further notice.

SMITH.—May 10, 1874, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral services at his late residence, No. 142 East 84th st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 4 P. M.

WEIR.—In this City, on Friday, May 8, JOHN B. WEIR, of Chicago, Ill., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, May 12, from No. 5 Perry st.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

WHITEWRIGHT.—On Friday, the 8th of May, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, in his 91st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Thomson's,) on 34th st., west of 6th av.

At a meeting of the employes of Mr. JOHN HECKER, deceased, held in the office of the bakery, No. 54 Rutgers st., on the 9th inst., Mr. Geo. O. Edmonds was called to the chair, and Mr. Chas. Conder appointed Secretary.

On motion Messrs. O. Baugher, Geo. Herbst, John H. Betts, and Thos. Soppitt were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. After consultation the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God, in his mysterious wisdom, has suddenly removed, in the midst of his usefulness, our friend and employer, Mr. John Hecker; and,

Whereas, We desire to record some testimonial of our warm appreciation of the virtues of the deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That the unexpected death of Mr. John Hecker has bowed our hearts in sorrow and sadness. That in his intercourse with us his deportment was uniformly that of a Christian gentleman, a considerate employer, and a sympathizing friend.

That his liberality, though exercised with prudence and discrimination, was never withheld from the worthy and necessitous.

That we will cherish with grateful hearts the memory of one who was our best and truest friend, and whose daily life so eloquently illustrated the highest type of Christian character.

That we cordially sympathize with those to whom, as a son, a husband, and father, he was endeared by the tenderest affection and solicitude.

That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and also published.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO JEWELERS, SILVER-WARE MANUFACTURERS,

Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Fancy Goods, and kindred branches, of the City of New-York and vicinity:

You are earnestly appealed to for help in behalf of the sufferers, caused by the flood in the lower valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, causing unparalleled destruction of property, loss of life, and wide-spread ruin, distress, and want in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Subscriptions sent to THOMAS G. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 102 Broadway, corner John st., will be at once transmitted, with the name of the donor, to responsible parties in New-Orleans.

Signed,
WM. RUHL,
HENRY RANDALL, } Committee.
ENOS RICHARDSON,

UP-TOWN NEWS DEALERS—ATTENTION!

News dealers and boys supplied, at 5 A. M. daily, with all the daily newspapers, from 65th st. to King's Bridge, at the Advertising Office, No. 2,281 3d av., corner 124th st., Harlem Savings Bank Building. Orders received from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., commencing Monday, May 11.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET
CHAMPAGNE,
the purest and most delicate.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver st.

A PAMPHLET UPON CHRONIC AND INCURABLE diseases, by general practitioners, and their successful treatment by nature's specific, the wonderful Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and the author, Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, sent gratis, postage free. Depot and reception-rooms at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 300 East Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting MONDAY, May 11, at 8 P. M., at Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. GEO. B. DEANE, JR., President. A. F. LAWSON, SAMUEL DUNLAP, Secretaries.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at No. 280 3d av.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. [illegible], Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auctions noticed for Saturday, at the Exchange, were all postponed and as follows: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Sixtieth street, east of Lexington avenue, adjourned to the 16th inst.; sale by Hugh N. Camp of the store and lot, No. 228 Pearl street, adjourned to the 20th inst., and sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, east of Second avenue, adjourned to the 23d inst. Concerning the sale held in Madison, N. J., by Jere. Johnson, Jr., a report will be made to-morrow.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The principal event in the market last week was the closing out sale of the Mott estate, made by A. J. Bleecker & Co., on Thursday, when the balance of the lots unsold, seventy-two in number, were disposed of for $260,825 in the aggregate. This sale has been a real success throughout, and the result is one which will affect business favorably. In all, 186 lots were sold for $860,820, and if to this sum be added the amount realized from the sale of the Park place store, $135,000, the total realized from the sale of the entire property is $995,820. It is hardly probable that any more very extensive sales of City real estate will be made this season, but the prospects for a good business next Autumn are considered good. Suburban auctions will now occupy the attention of both auctioneers and investors until July, and the interest will centre in this class of transactions. Several are noticed in our list below to take place this week. The total value of City property sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, May 9, amounts to $486,685, as against $1,118,005, the figures for the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for the present week, as far as the same have been brought to our attention, all taking place at the Exchange except when otherwise noted, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) May 11.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 237 feet west of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 354 and 356 Seventh avenue, west side, 48.9 feet north of Thirty-second street.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 75 by 194 feet, on Wall street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by about 91, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 214 feet east of First avenue; term of lease twenty years from May 1, 1870; ground rent $240 per annum.

By Joseph McGuire, at North Manersing Island, Rye, Westchester County, on the premises, at 12 M., Supreme Court partition sale, Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, of a large villa house, stable, boat-house, and outer buildings, with twenty-eight acres of land, formerly the residence of Gov. Dix, located on the northerly part of the Island named, connected with the mainland by a causeway, and in every respect a desirable property. Conveyances for premises will meet parties attending the auction at the Rye Depot, on the arrival of the 9:05 and 10:10 A. M. trains from this City.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, at Salesroom No. 31 Montgomery street, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of a handsome three-story house, with seven lots, each 25 by 102, situated on Claremont avenue, south-west corner of Vreeland street, Sixteenth Ward of Jersey City, only two blocks from ferry.

Tuesday, May 12.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Sixty-ninth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. Also public auction sale of a plot of land 150 by 150.2 feet, on Washington avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Seventieth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by about 126, No. 18 Cherry street. Also foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John J. Macklin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of twelve lots, together in size 201.10 by 150 feet, on Tenth avenue, east side, taking in the block front between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 22 by 100 feet, on Fifth avenue, east side, 78.5 feet north of Sixty-second street. Also similar sale, H. Odell, Esq., Referee, of store, with lot 19.6 by 91 by 19.5 by 85.6 feet, No. 10 Pearl street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11 feet, six of the same fronting on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, and six on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of the Seventh Avenue Boulevard.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot, 18.9 by 100.11, No. 128 East One Hundred and Tenth street, south side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the fifth-story brick house, with lease of lot 25 by 93.11, No. 49 Eighth street, north side, 100.11 feet west of University Place. Lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, dated May 1, 1855, with renewals; ground rent, $200 per annum.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, Supreme Court sale of 700 desirable lots and 85 acres of choice land, with 1,200 feet of water front, located at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, adjoining lands of the United States, known as the "Post Farm," and belonging to the estate of Christian Morrison, deceased. This proposed auction is one of special importance, and an excellent opportunity for investment is presented, as the property, it is announced, will be sold without reserve.

Wednesday, May 13.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of four lots each 25 by 100.5, with improvements, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of 2 lots, each 25 by 99.11 on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also public auction sales of two lots, together in size, 50.5 by 80 feet, on Fourth avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Third street; and four lots, each 25 by about 75, on West Seventy-second street, south side, 320 feet west of the Grand Boulevard.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., partition sale of the valuable four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 65, with lots each 100.5 feet deep, Nos. 318 and 320 West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 245 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert L. Reade, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 74, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 54 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and attic brick house, with lot 26.1 by 100, No. 123 Monroe street, between Rutgers and Jefferson streets, and the premises Nos. 311 and 313 Monroe street, between Jackson and Corlears streets, embracing a plot of land 41.8 by 85.9, with a four-story brick building, 30 by 85.9, thereon.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 94, on First avenue, east side, 86 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis M. Scott, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 25 by 193.3 by 25.11 by 186.4, on West Fortieth street, south side, 75 feet east of Sixth avenue, opposite Reservoir square.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, executor's sale, to close estate of Henry G. Law, deceased, of the following Williamsburg property: Two four-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, north side, 100 feet west of Twelfth street; one three-story brick store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 393 Broadway, north side, 50 feet east of Twelfth street; and one lot, 25 by 100, No. 414 South Fifth street, south side, 125 feet west of Twelfth street.

By Foley & Beckenbaugh, at Schuylerville, Westchester County, on the premises, at 12 M., Trustee's sale, under the direction of Richard S. Emet, Esq., of 206 choice building lots, adjacent to the new City limits. This being the first suburban sale of the season, it should be attended with success. Free tickets for special train for auction can be procured at auctioneers' offices, No. 17 Bowery and No. 2,286 Third avenue, or at Trustee's office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau street.

Thursday, May 14.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of the desirable business property No. 19 Ann street, north-west corner of Theatre alley, embracing a plot 20 by 30, (rear line 26 feet,) with a six-story brick building thereon.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of two lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Also similar sale, Andrew Van Voorhis, Esq., Referee, of two lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 100.4, on West Forty-second street, north side, 260 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of the frame house, with lot 25 by about 33, No. 317 East Fifty-ninth street, north side, 208.2 feet east of Second avenue.

By J. Cole, in Brooklyn, at Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, executor's sale to close estate of Charles Kelsey, deceased, of five lots, each 25 by 122, with a three-story, attic, and basement brick house, two-story brick stable, and conservatory thereon, known as Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 Strong place.

Friday, May 15.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Man, Esq., Referee, of the two frame houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 240 and 242 Stanton street, north-east corner of Willett street. Also, similar sale, Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 110.11 by 295, on First avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-seventh street, with right to land under water in front of plot.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.2 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of Eighty-eighth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by about 68, No. 11 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, north side, 84 feet west of Carlton avenue.

Saturday, May 16.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.2 by 96.3 by 25.5 by 102.7, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-sixth street, with a lot 25 by about 83 in rear, fronting on Fifty-sixth street. Also, similar sale, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot 49.3 by 102.7 by 57.3 by 113.8, on Broadway, east side, 26.2 feet north of Fifty-sixth street, adjoining above.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the stable, with lot 15 by 75, No. 265 East Broadway, corner of Montgomery street.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by ½ block, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 225 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Chas. W. Rogers, at Great Neck, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of shore-front property containing forty-five acres of land, with large mansion and other buildings thereon.

[In some of the auction notices above given, the description of the property to be sold is not as definite as we could wish, but this is owing to want of information, the legal notices of sales being generally defective in particulars.]

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 8.

Bronx st., lot No. 76, map Mott Haven, runs s. 91.6 ft., thence n. w. 50 ft., thence n. e. 89.6 ft., to Bronx st., thence s. e. 50 ft.; Morris av., n. s., lot No. 77, map Mott Haven, runs n. e. 46.6 ft., thence n. w. 100.2 ft., thence s. w. 41.6 ft., thence s. e. 100 ft.; Bronx st., lot No. 75, same map, runs s. e. 50 ft., thence s. 89.8 ft., thence n. w. 50 ft., thence n. 87.6 ft.	$20,000
Denmon st., n. s., lot No. 236, map Melrose, South, 50x118.5	1,250
Maiden lane, No. 65, n. w. corner of William st., 21x35x20.8	30,500
Thompson st., w. s., 62 ft. n. of Prince st.; runs n. 63.6 ft., thence w. 100 ft., thence s. 30.6 ft., thence e. 75 ft., thence s. 30 ft., thence e. 75 ft.	36,000
3d st., s. s., 199 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.8x106	15,400
17th st., n. s., 126 ft. e. of 8th av., 26x92	13,000
Same property, 3-5 part	7,800
Same property, 2-5 part	5,200
40th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9	6,500
46th st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 7th av., 30x100.5	27,000
47th st., s. s., 183 ft. e. of Lexington av., 18x100.5	29,000
53d st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5	1,350
63d st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 125x100.5	36,500
74th st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.2	7,550
123d st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.8x99.11, ½ part	2,125
146th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x99.11; 147th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x99.11	5,500
5th av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 97th st., 25x100, 1-12 part	1,500
11th av., w. s., 25.1 ft. n. of 51st st., 25.1x100	6,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Chambers st., No. 87; Reade st., No. 69, 24.4x150	$15,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Barclay st., n. s., between Washington and West sts., 21 years, per year	$1,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EAST SIDE.
EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR INSTITUTE,
theatre, or music hall.
No. 29 East 18th st.;
ground, 81 feet
by half the block.

This desirable property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Its contiguity to Broadway guarantees immense prospective increase in value.

Apply on the premises to J. C. CLINTON.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WATER FRONT ON EAST RIVER; best water-front in New-York Harbor, twenty-eight lots; wharfs and grounds in best condition, formerly occupied as ship-yard. Apply to E. F. WILLIAMS, No. 83 Calyer st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale to close an estate, a very desirable estate of 950 acres, located in Burlington County, bordering on Ocean County, N. J. adjacent to the most productive lands in the State. Excellent mill building and water power, thirteen tenant-houses, store, and mansion-house, with grounds and lawn handsomely laid out and shaded. From 80 to 100 acres under high state of cultivation. Handsome two-story frame dwelling and out-buildings, fine barn, coopers' and blacksmiths' shops, two storage-houses, &c. Location perfectly healthy and convenient to railroad. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR SALE or to let by the year or season, a dwelling-house, beautifully situated on the boulevard, about ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison; the grounds, ornamentally laid out, contain a great variety of fruit-trees, graperies, greenhouse, and spacious stables; the house has drawing-rooms, library, bath-room, &c.; price low; terms easy. Apply to C. MINOR & L. R. JAQUES, No. 25 Chambers st.

A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDSON, at Tarrytown; a modern-built brick house, with every improvement; piazzas surround the house with magnificent views, fine lawn, and fruit of all kinds, together with coach-house and groom's room; will be sold low with immediate possession. JOHN C. GRAFF, No. 294 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT DUNDEE LAKE, PATERSON; house new; three-story Mansard, slate roof; all modern improvements; ground high and dry, overlooking the lake; at the station, with frequent trains, and low commutation; terms easy.
H. WATKINS, No. 96 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT ten or twenty acres, a pleasant country residence, overlooking Long Island Sound, five minutes' walk from Woodmont Station; five miles west of New-Haven, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of or address J. AYRES, Woodmont, Conn.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—AN EQUITY OF $100,000 in nine stores and two dwellings in the City of Auburn, N. Y., for good farming lands within ten miles of the City of New-York, Chicago, or Boston. None but principals need apply. Address Box No. 70, Auburn Post Office.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PARry House at Highland Falls, on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point, newly furnished; seventy rooms; price, $55,000. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MY EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT country seat in Scarsdale, Westchester County; possesses every advantage in house, locality, site, and surroundings. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS offer full variety property for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished. Offices opposite Orange Depot and No. 30 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—OF A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT,
formerly the residence of his Excellency
Gov. JOHN A. DIX.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, May 11, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.,
on the PREMISES,

under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, that delightful country home, formerly the residence of Gov. John A. Dix, consisting of about 23 acres of choice land, with a spacious villa residence, stable, coach-house, boat-house, and other out-buildings, situated on the northerly part of North Manersing Island, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., having an extensive front on Long Island Sound and Port Chester Harbor. Splendid water view; land high; fine fishing and boating. The many attractions of this place, and its close proximity to this City, make it one of the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms and particulars apply to the Referee, No. 251 Broadway, or to

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
Maps at the auctioneer's, No. 87 Cedar st., New-York.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.—ON TUESDAY, May 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee, the five-story brick house, with lease of lot, situate on northerly side of 8th st., (known as No. 49,) between University place and 5th av. The house is in good order; all modern improvements. Sailors' Snug Harbor lease, dated May 1, 1855, twenty-one years to run; annual ground rent, $200. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 128 Broadway.

CHARLES W. ROGERS, Auctioneer.

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND, ON SATURDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, a splendid shore-front property of forty-five acres, with large mansion and necessary out-buildings, fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:35 A. M.; conveyances at depot. Further particulars of
ANDRUS B. HOWE, No. 5½ Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, MAY 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 11 Broadway:

4th av. and 103d st., two lots, 50.5x80, north-west corner.

72d st., four lots, south side, 320 feet west Grand Boulevard.

Maps, &c., at No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 21 Park row, New-York, and No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
By order of the
SUPREME COURT, UNDER FORECLOSURE,
700 SPLENDID LOTS and 85 ACRES choice land, with upward of
1,200 feet water-front, at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, adjoining lands of
UNITED STATES, being the well-known POST FARM,
ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN MORRISON, DECEASED.
Absolute in every particular. Will be sold in lots and plots to suit purchasers. Maps at No. 21 Park row, New-York.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 19 ANN ST., New-York, north-west corner of Ann st. and THEATRE ALLEY. Splendid business corner and six-story building. Unreserved sale. Maps at office.

MONDAY, MAY 18, ON PREMISES, AT ASTORIA, Long Island, grand excursion sale, VANDEVENTER ESTATE.
Maps, tickets, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS Nos. 240 and 242 Stanton, corner of Willett st., on FRIDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.

WM. MAN, Referee.
GEO. W. WINGATE, Attorney.

Maps of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT COOPERSTOWN.—FURNISHED COTTAGE near Cooper House, (where board can be had;) rent, $350 for the Summer; with stable, $600. Two dwellings, unfurnished, $250 and $350 per year, or for sale low; also elegant homestead on Lake Otsego, all on liberal time. Four hours by rail west of Albany and north of Binghamton, amid the picturesque scenery of Cooper's Leather-stocking Tales. Descriptions of either sent on request by H. B. WALKER, Real Estate Agent, Cooperstown, N. Y.

TO LET AT BEDFORD—A FURNISHED STONE cottage, containing a large drawing-room and dining-room, six bedrooms, five servants' rooms; piazza on two sides of the house; stables and carriage-house; grapery and vegetable garden; house stands on high land; very beautiful and extensive view, large lawn, fine old trees; the place adjoins the farm of John Jay, Esq.; one hour and twenty minutes to Katonah Station by express trains Harlem Railroad. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—ON THE PALISADES, SEVEN MILES from City Hall, a beautiful residence with all modern improvements, eighteen rooms, furnished; commanding views of the Hudson, New-York, and Long Island; large grounds, with an abundance of all kinds of fruit; owner going to Europe for two years. Apply to A. RUSCH, No. 94 Grand st., or on the premises at Pleasant Valley. Take steamer Pleasant Valley, foot of Canal st., 10, 2, and 5 o'clock.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, in Westchester County, twelve miles from Forty-second Street Depot; 11½ acres land in lawn and woodland; large vegetable garden, great abundance of fruit, dairy, ice-house, large barn, and stables; house very roomy, modern improvements, salt-water at foot of lawns, boating and fishing; to let furnished at a moderate rent; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to OLIVER BRYAN, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT DOBBS' Ferry, on the Hudson, furnished, fifty minutes from Forty-second Street Depot, with large house, in complete order; fine lawns, with walks, fountains, &c.; greenhouse, barn, ice-house filled, garden planted, hennery, with fowls, and everything to make it a first-class country residence. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT KATONAH, ON HARLEM Railroad, for season or year, a two-story French roof house, fifteen rooms, comfortably furnished, piano, &c., with two acres land and carriage-house, half mile from depot; shade and fruit trees; location healthy; rent, $650. Arrangements can be made with owner for horse and carriage. Milk, eggs, butter, &c., fresh from farm. JOHN L. TRAVIS, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 32.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, NEAR NEW-HAMBURG, furnished country seat; house frame, (eleven rooms,) greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, ice-house, coach-house; lodge at the entrance. Rent $800 for the season. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished, will be sold for less than $20,000, or leased for a term of years; water, furnace, gas; superior sea-bathing; two hours distant by rail. See photographs and particulars at office D. H. ANTHONY, No. 58 William, near Wall st.

RYE, N. Y.—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, A large and elegant mansion, (twenty rooms,) seven acres in garden, beautiful lawn, abundance of handsome shade and fruit trees, coach-house, stable, and other outbuildings; close to depot.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET AT INWOOD (CITY,) TWO minutes' walk from depot, a fine house, thirteen rooms, fine garden, stable, and out-buildings; fine river view and front; forty lots. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; all modern improvements; corner lot; pleasantly located; well shaded; two minutes from depot. Inquire of real estate agents there, or of owner, No. 379 Pearl st., New-York.

TO RENT, ON LONG ISLAND, NEAR THE SOUND Shore—Cottage, with grounds, completely furnished; stabling and garden; retired and healthy; will be let cheap for the season or year; two and a half hours from City. CALEB T. SMITH, No. 102 Front st.

A VERY LARGE HOUSE TO LET—11TH ST., near Broadway; brown-stone high-stoop; twenty-two rooms; good order; admirably adapted for boarding purposes; rent reduced. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET IN SUITES OF SIX rooms each; all improvements. Apply on the premises, Nos. 431 to 439 West 34th st., near 9th av. Rent, $30 to $44.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—A large country place at South Oyster Bay, with trout ponds, graperies, garden, &c.; terms moderate. Address M., Room No. 21 Coleman House.

AT ORANGE, N. J., SIX ROOMS IN A PLEASant furnished house, with modern conveniences, to rent. Apply to L. F. HASKELL, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.

FURNISHED VILLA TO LET IN ORANGE to a small family without children; possession June 1; rent very low. Address Box No. 347, Orange, N. J.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE ON CHESNUT st., Roselle; modern improvements. Apply on premises, or address Mrs. FERRIS.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET
IN THE FINE MARBLE BUILDING

24 PARK PLACE and 19 BARCLAY ST., } right in the heart of the City, near to Broadway and the new Post Office.

Finished in modern style, *with all conveniences.*
STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, &c., &c.
Suitable for BANKERS, INSURANCE CO.'S, LAWYERS, &c.
Apply on the premises, or to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.,
(KNABE BUILDING.)

Herr ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.
Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.
Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.
All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open DAY and EVENING, all Summer.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in best business houses.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

REMOVAL OF PAINE'S UP-TOWN COLLEGE to No. 1,275 Broadway, (west side,) and 34th st. Paine's down-town college continued, No. 62 Bowery. Aspiring young men and boys can attend either day or evening.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher desires pupils; prepares for college, English or American; highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 20th st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INS. CO. OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.

REMOVAL.

BRANCH OFFICE for the United States to
NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST., N. Y.

Paid up and subscribed Capital	$10,000,000
Fire Reserve and Surplus	3,700,000
Life Assets and Annuities	12,750,000
Cash Assets held by United States Branch	1,600,000

Fire and Life assets are entirely distinct, and one not liable for the other.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.
SOLON HUMPHREYS, Esq., Chairman, of E. D. Morgan & Co.
EGISTO P. FABBRI, Esq....of Fabbri & Chauncey.
DAVID DOWS, Esq.....of David Dows & Co.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq....of S. B. Chittenden & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, Esq...of late Dabney, Morgan & Co.
THEO. ROOSEVELT, Esq....of Roosevelt & Son.
EZRA WHITE.
Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Bankers.
EZRA WHITE, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM. P. BLAGDEN, } Managers.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL, RAILROAD & IRON COMPANY.—For sale—$137,000—Receivers' certificates, second series, dated 8th May, inst., payable one year from date, with ten per cent. interest; authorized by order of the United States Circuit Court for Eastern District of Michigan to reimburse expense of completing the canal.

Proposals for purchase of the above certificates will be received by the undersigned until the 18th May, inst., at noon, at his office, No. 90 Broadway, where the order of court may be seen and other particulars, if any, may be learned.
ISAAC H. KNOX, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1874.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION SQUARE, 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1874, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 4, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$200,000 Permanent Water Loan due 1904 and 1910.
$200,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds due 1877.
Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.
The Controller reserves the right to reject bids not considered to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 14, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds bought by BOUND & CO., No. 52 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by B. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

Jersey City 7 Per Ct.
BONDS, DUE IN 1913.

The act which authorizes the issue of these Bonds states that all real and personal estate of the City, and all real and personal estate within the limits of the city, shall in all courts and places be held liable to the punctual payment of both principal and interest. For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 1, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,548,680 53
Overdrafts	4,095 07
United States bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	5,650 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	218,908 99
Due from national banks	28,568 24
Banking-house	44,120 04
Other real estate	130,975 50
Current expenses	67 00
Premiums	8,626 26
Checks and other cash items	26,395 90
Exchanges for Clearing-house	207,631 25
Bills of other national banks	22,238 00
Bills of State banks	24 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	15,589 37
Specie—viz.: Coin	10,880 50
Gold Treasury notes	77,000 00
Legal-tender notes	298,725 00
Total	$2,681,497 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Discount	20,000 00
Interest	1,048 73
Profit and loss	45,515 76
National bank circulation outstanding	195,720 00
State bank circulation outstanding	14,878 00
Dividends unpaid	30,250 00
Individual deposits	1,143,686 09
Demand certificates	1,131 15
Certified checks	57,753 42
Cashier's checks outstanding	205 00
Due to national banks	13,206 50
Due to State banks and bankers	276,103 00
Total	$2,681,497 65

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of May, 1874. FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public, New-York County. No. 136.

Correct.—Attest: E. D. BROWN, S. T. BROWN, ISAAC WALTON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 1st day of May, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,613,685 16
Overdrafts	5,189 68
United States bonds to secure circulation	705,000 00
United States bonds on hand	2,050 00
Due from national banks	727,913 07
Due from State banks and bankers	413,696 62
Banking-house	500,000 00
Premiums paid	726 99
Cash items and stamps	2,549 50
Exchanges	924,718 95
Fractional currency and nickels	9,181 05
Specie—viz.: Coin....$38,645 Certificates.......248,760—	287,405 00
Legal tenders	901,571 00
Bills of national banks	30,000 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	1,110,000 00
Total	$12,233,687 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus	220,000 00
Discount	2,454 97
Exchange	96 36
Interest	3,708 33
Profit and loss	35,490 89
Circulation	602,347 00
Dividends unpaid	138 00
Individual deposits	3,626,486 75
Certified checks	164,308 85
Cashier's checks	11,281 25
Due to national banks	3,316,670 70
Due to State banks and bankers	2,750,673 92
Total	$12,233,687 02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 9th day of May, 1874. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct.—Attest: GARDNER R. COLBY, JOHN T. HILL, J. O. WHITEHOUSE, } Directors.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902,
FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROPRIEtors of the City of Brunswick" are notified that under the call made Feb. 20 for a subscription of $1 per share, that but 22,00 shares have been subscribed for, leaving 36,000 shares still not subscribed for. Unless the subscription shall be completed by May 15 the property of the company will be sold to meet its pressing obligations. Any shareholder will, upon calling at the office, No. 49 Exchange place, Room No. 15, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., have full explanation.
J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at Milwaukee on 13th of June, 1874, at noon, for election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened 29th June.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
MAY 9, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-York.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS.
For sale by WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY'S STOCK bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK and PACIFIC INSURANCE SCRIP bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1874.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Trustees have declared a Divided of Eight per Cent. on the paid up capital, payable on the 15th inst. The books will close on the 12th inst. and reopen on the 16th inst. J. L. BROWNELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4, 1874. }

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after June 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d June.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE payment of two-thirds of the January interest having been provided for, I am prepared to cash the coupons off the consolidated bonds by giving two-thirds cash and a certificate for the balance, deducting one-quarter per cent. commission. JOHN B. MANNING,
Nos. 78 Broadway and 7 New-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

MAGAZIN DE MODES.

BONNETS. COIFFURES.

Mme. Flamme, of University place, so long known to the elite of this and other Cities, having transferred her Magazin de Modes Parisiennes to LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th st., they will exhibit on MONDAY, May 11, in addition to their own superb stock, that lady's recherché assortment of PARIS BONNETS, CAPS, COIFFURES, &c., which have been selected from the MOST DISTINGUE ARTICLES OF TASTE and FASHION in the EUROPEAN CAPITALS; the whole combining, without doubt, the MOST COMPLETE and REALLY DISTINGUE COLLECTION of that CLASS of GOODS in the COUNTRY.

NOVELTIES CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

NOVELTIES.
ALL DESIRABLE PATTERNS IN
FRENCH BEADED SLEEVELESS JACKETS, JETTED LACES
SCARFS, VAILS, &c.
NEW SHADES IN
FILLE LACES, JETTED EMBROIDERY, &c., offered at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Miller & Grant, 879 Broadway, N. Y.

BARGAINS IN BLACK GOODS,

CONSISTING OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOES, TAMISE, BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS AND CRAPE CLOTHS,

MOHAIRS and ALPACAS

GRENADINES

Two yards wide, warranted silk and wool, $2, $2 50, and $3, one-third below their real value.

Twenty-four-inch GRENADINES, plain and satin stripes, from auction, 50 cents a yard and upward, real bargains.

BLACK SILKS,

A specialty, from $1; splendid and very rich at $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75, worth $2 50, $2 75, $3, and $3 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Long and square SHAWLS, CRAPE VEILS. Also, complete Outfits ready made. Orders promptly executed. Prices guaranteed in every instance.

W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 299 MULBERRY ST. }

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND FOR THE CITY of New-York give public notice that it will be in session daily (Sundays excepted) during the month of May, for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses for the ensuing year, to sell strong and spirituous Liquors, Wines, Ale and Beer, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, at the following rates of license fees, which have been established in conformity with chapter 549 of laws of 1873, viz:

CLASS 1. For first-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $250.

CLASS 2. For second-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $150.

CLASS 3. For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $100.

CLASS 4. For store-keepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $60.

CLASS 5. For all places where Ale and Beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous Wines or Liquor, the sum of $30.

The amount of the License Fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a License will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Particular attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath, and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or any immoral or unlawful purpose.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complains for violations of the Excise laws is open in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this Board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JAMES L. STEWART, D. D. T. MARSHALL, JOHN R. VOORHIS, } Commissioners of Excise.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that:

1. All persons indebted to such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.

3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.

5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1874.
GEORGE S. STUDWELL,
Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN and EDGAR BRADFORD CLARK, Executors of the last will and testament of RALPH CLARK, deceased, plaintiffs, against KENNETH MACLEA, JOHN SAMUELS, RICHARD W. NEWMAN, and FRANKLIN MEAD, defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 10, 1874.
WM. H. INGERSOLL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, New-York City.

The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the New-York County Court-house, on the 11th day of April, 1874. WM. H. INGERSOLL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap13-law6wM*

BENNETT WILLIAMS
HAS OPENED
No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., an elegant assortment of Spanish Lace Shawls, Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques, Parasol-covers, Fichus, Black Thread, Guipure, Yak Laces. Spanish and French Blond Laces. Hamburg Edgings and Insertions. Ruffings, Bows, Jabots, &c. Passementeries, Ornaments, Fringes, &c. Kid Gloves in all shades, 50c. a pair. 1,000 French Traveling Sets, 75c. to $1, worth from $2 to $5.
Everything is offered at IMMENSE BARGAINS.

PARIS.—NOUVEAUTES.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DU BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed, noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of

SILKS, FROM THE CELEBRATED FABRICS OF BONNET, PONSON, &c., THE VERY FIRST NOVELTIES OF FANCY SILKS, INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, CONFECTIONS FOR LADIES, FURS, COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS. ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York, IMPORTED PATTERNS of all foreign FASHIONS. NEW designs for the COMING SEASON. CLOTH MODEL given with each pattern. Also, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS-ELEVATOR." Price, 75 cents. Beware of IMITATIONS, because they will not work or satisfy you. None genuine unless stamped WITH OUR NAME.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—WHITE, RED, CHECK, and fancy Mattings, Ingrain and Tapestry Brussels, at reduced prices. A. LESTER & CO., 371 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000 WANTED, IN SUMS OF $1,000 or more, to increase the capital of a company already organized and in successful operation, (no liability,) for the manufacture of machines sold for cash in advance of production and secured by letters patent in this country and Europe; ten per cent. per annum will be guaranteed; profits from twenty to thirty per cent.; best City references given. Address Post-office Box No. 4,517, New-York City, with name and address.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE—A GOOD solid business, paying large profits; staple goods; trade established; about $3,800 cash required; the present owner will guarrantee to take of the party purchasing, if the goods are kept up to the standard now made, $1,000 worth a year for four years, and will also assist in advancing the interest of the business; none need reply unless wanting a good, safe business. Address MANUFACTOR, No. 28 lock-box, Newburg, N. Y.

CAPITAL PROCURED
for merchants, manufacturers, and others; mining interests negotiated; real estate exchanged for business; persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Howard, Sanger & Co., fancy goods, Chambers st.; Lasell, Marsh & Gardiner, drugs, Gold st., &c. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $5,000 ready money; a gentleman of character can obtain a good situation, permanent, paying, safe, and pleasant, in the wholesale tea-trade; must be unexceptionable. Apply to Mr. PUGH, Proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Nos. 17 and 19 Park row.

PARTNER WANTED IN A SASH AND BLIND factory, planing mill, and lumber business at Cooperstown, N. Y.; on railroad; experienced man with $5,000 or more will find a rare opening.
JOHN PUNK, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LADIES' RESTAURANT AND ICE-cream saloon, in the best location in the City. Best of reasons for selling, and immediate possession given. Address A. H., Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER with $3,000 in a first-class business affording undoubted security; best of reference given and required. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. WILL BE PAID FOR $10,000 special capital to invest in a first-class business already established in this City. Address H. E. O., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WANTED IN A FIRST-class business, without competition. H. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau st.

WANTED—TO BUY A COUNTRY STORE WITHIN one hundred and fifty miles of New-York City. Address C. MAYER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

MR. SAMUEL A. STRANG, OF THE LATE firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., becomes a member of our firm from this day.

The business will hereafter be conducted at No. 59 Liberty st., under the name of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.

No. 15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of STARR & RIKER, for the transaction of a general brokerage and commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, and miscellaneous securities.
D. E. STARR.
T. W. RIKER.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SAMUEL S. WOOD, JR., has this day associated with him ROBERT B. FLOYD JONES, and will continue the Loan and Insurance Agency business under the firm of SAMUEL S WOOD, JR., & ROBERT B. FLOYD JONES, at No. 157 Broadway. Loans on bond and mortgage effected without delay.

CHANGE IN FIRM.—WALTER CARTER REtires this day from the firm of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS to establish a retail business at No. 1,269 Broadway. ROBERT CARTER, Jr., will take his place in the firm, and they will continue the publishing business as usual at the old stand, No. 530 Broadway.
MAY 1, 1874. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE INTEREST OF MR. JOHN L. PINKERTON in our house ceases from this date by limitation.
JOSEPH P. QUIN & CO., No. 3 West 4th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE LADY DRESSED IN MOURNING, WHO picked up GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN in 27th st., between Broadway and 6th av., Saturday morning, 9th, at 11:30, will much oblige the owner by returning it to No. 35 West 27th st. The owner's name is engraved inside watch.

SAVINGS BANK-BOOK LOST—NO. 2,410, EXcelsior Savings Bank. Please return to bank.

ROOFING.

BEST ROOFING.—WORK GUARANTEED BY A responsible concern; new roofs made tight or old roofs repaired; satisfaction or no pay. Plastic Slate Roofing Company, No. 98 Liberty st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ——, May 16, at 12 noon.
Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Capt. ——, May 23, at 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
CHINA....................May 2
GRANADA..................May 16
COLORADO.................May 30
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13	China, Saturday, May 30
Java, Saturday, May 16	Calabria, Wed'day, June 3
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Parthia, Saturday, June 6
Atlas, Saturday, May 23	*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27	Algeria, Saturday, June 13

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.............SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...............SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC..............SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.............SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Victoria, Tuesday..May 12	Olympia, Thursday.May 21
Caledonia, Thurs ...May 14	India, Saturday....May 23
Macedonia, Sat'day.May 16	Bolivia, Tuesday...May 26
Elysia, Tuesday....May 19	Europa, Thursday..May 28

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $25.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..............................Saturday...May 16
VILLE DE PARIS.......................Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE............................Saturday..June 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH..............................May 15
CLARIBEL.............................June 6
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS................................May 15
ETNA.................................June 2
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......SATURDAY, May 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA...........SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA............SATURDAY, June 13

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
HERDER, Capt. A. FISCHER, May 19.
GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..................May 12, 2 P. M.
(No Boat May 19.)
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.................May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE....................June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..............June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE...............June 16, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $25, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Queen..Sat., May 9, 10 A.M.	Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P.M.
Canada..Sat., May 16, 3 P.M.	Italy..Sat., June 6, 9:30 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER.........Thursday, May 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE.............................May 16
GLAMORGAN............................June 13

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin..................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.................$55 currency.
Steerage.....................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. MANKIN, WEDNESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, May 13.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, May 16.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. H. SCHULENBURG, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, May 16.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.................................$120
Second cabin................................72
Steerage....................................30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)...May 14
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)...............May 16
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).........May 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........May 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RED STAR LINE—NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.—Steamer SWITZERLAND sails May 16. First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South st.
Drafts for £1 and upward at lowest rates.

AMERICAN LINE TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING at Queenstown.
Steamer PENNSYLVANIA, from Philadelphia....May 23
Steamer ILLINOIS, from Philadelphia........May 28
Passage at reduced rates.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE SHOULD procure "Appleton's European Guide" before starting on the steamer.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.
On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,
from Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, May 1.......3 P. M.	Friday, May 1.........7 A. M.
Saturday, May 2..2:30 P. M.	Saturday, May 2.......7 A. M.
Monday, May 4.......4 P. M.	Monday, May 4.........7 A. M.
Wed., May 6........10 A. M.	Tuesday, May 5........7 A. M.
Friday, May 8.......8 A. M.	Thursday, May 7.....9 A. M.
Saturday, May 9..1:30 P. M.	Friday, May 8...12:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.
J. & E. MYERS.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ROOM and board in a private family, between Washington square and 14th st.; references required. Address, stating terms, A. B., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

A NUMBER OF RICHLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO small, first-class families, prices moderate, at Grand Union Hotel, on Park av. and 41st st.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

AUCTION SALES.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1874.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS, AND ACcording to law, delinquent shares in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be sold at auction at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange place, on Wednesday, May 13, 1874, at 2 o'clock, excepting such as may be previously relieved by payment of the final installment of capital, namely, $4 50 per share, with interest from July 25, 1872, and costs.

The delinquent shares are represented as follows, and they include all shares which stand in the names of the parties described, viz.:

	Shares.		Shares.
Bunge, Burlage & Co., in trust	275	Henry S. Howe	50
W. H. Black	155	Allan Hay	50
Benner & Brown	150	Ralph King	50
Guy R. Brown	300	R. Lienhardt	100
George Bliss	700	C. G. Landon	225
Philo Brown	475	S. S. Martin	16
Christ, Jay & Co.	805	A. Nottebohm	200
Joseph K. Cheesmon	100	Joshua H. Putnam	50
Joseph Carr	50	Edward L. Parsons	100
A. A. Drake	100	James L. Pynchon	25
Henry R. Evans	100	L. L. Smith	25
W. H. Field	25	John Simpkins	275
A. L. Gleason	8	George B. Tobey	50
J. P. Gordon	17	G. C. Vose	50
		William Varnum	100

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, by
B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Nos. 119 and 121 West 45th st., in the City of New-York, the contents of a
LIVERY STABLE,
consisting of horses, coaches, light wagons, harness, stable fixtures, &c. Also, the unexpired term of the lease of the above-described premises, with the buildings thereon erected, comprising a part of the effects of John O'Neill, deceased.
ISAAC DAYTON, Esq., Public Administrator.
Dated New-York, May 5, 1874.

WOOD, BRADY, & TODD, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT THE EXCHANGE SALESroom, No. 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, May 12, at 12:30 P. M.:
70 Shares Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, par value of $10 each.
100 Shares Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, par value of $10 each.
6,000 New-York and Oswego Railroad Company's Seven per Cent. Equipment, Convertible, and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds, dated 1872, due 1892, interest payable April and October, 1873, $1,000 each.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold, at public auction, by the Department of Public Works, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the pipe-yard, foot of 24th st., East River, a lot of old cast and wrought iron and three horses. For full particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes; and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash.
E. BARTLETT,
Harness Manufacturer and Importer,
Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, at
HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—ABOUT thirty wagons, rockaways, &c., my own make, for sale at great bargains. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 127th st. and 3d av.

STABLE TO LET.—NO. 34 WEST 44TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., five stalls, plenty carriage room; rent, $1,000. JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

STABLE TO RENT.—NO. 128 WEST 18TH ST., between 6th and 7th avs., or to sell cheap; 21 by 92. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th av., at 9 A. M. or 7 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table; house and accommodation, unexceptionable; references exchanged.

COTTAGE PLACE.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large, nicely-furnished front room on second floor, to two gentlemen; also, two pleasant rooms on third floor; breakfast and tea if desired; house has gas, and is heated throughout by steam; references exchanged. Address L., Box No. 3,391 Post Office.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., A FEW DOORS west of Broadway.—Large square rooms, en suite or separate, newly furnished; hot and cold water; first-class conveniences to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; reference.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLORS, BEDrooms for six adults, between 6th av. and Madison square, private table, for $125 per week; no other boarders; references exchanged. Address WORTH, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ROOM TO LET—IN A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD in the Ninth Ward, to a middle-aged single gentleman, without board, a furnished back parlor. Address M. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.
First door from 5th av., fine suites of rooms, elegantly furnished; can be had at once, with or without board; also single rooms; references.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, NICELY furnished, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 17 West 37th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.
A party leaving New-York will vacate a handsome suite of rooms, where the comforts of a refined home and liberal table may be enjoyed.

A PLEASANT SECOND FLOOR—FOUR CONnecting rooms; desirable for Summer; also, large pleasant rooms on third floor; table unexceptionable; references. No. 147 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Two desirable suites of large, airy rooms, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the pleasantly-situated double house No. 45 5th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY-FURnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. No. 22 Jones st., near Bleecker.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor to rent to a gentleman, with or without breakfast; location desirable. Address C. E., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A LARGE AND ELEgant private residence, near Madison square, back parlor and fourth-story front parlor and small room. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post Office.

NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST.—MRS. PITKIN OFfers desirable rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board. Favorable arrangements for the Summer months. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR A few gentlemen in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of Fulton, Catharine, and Bridge Street Ferries. Apply at No. 98 Sands st., Brooklyn.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT ACCOMMOdations, with or without board, on 25th, 31st, and 34th sts., near 5th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—NO. 248 LEXington av., between 34th and 35th sts., fine rooms for Summer, with or without board; house first class; references.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, WITH OR WITHout private table, can be secured in a private house for season or year; rooms for gentlemen, without board. No. 266 4th av., corner 21st st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, PARlor and alcove to let, with board; house first class; reference required. 222 West 10th st.; terms reasonable.

LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHed, to let to gentlemen only; references, No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 3 EAST 30TH ST.
To let, a handsomely-furnished second floor, to a party of two or three gentlemen.

HARLEM.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET, with board, in a private family; first-class accommodations and reasonable terms. No. 174 East 116th st.

LARGE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL board; fine house, 34th st., near park. For particulars apply to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 29 West 21st st.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 434.
A suite of elegantly-furnished apartments, with private table and attendance.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, No. 146 East 17th st., near Union square. References.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms; also, hall rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 255 4TH AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—Furnished rooms to let with board or breakfast; references.

SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS TO LET—Separately or together, with board; also single rooms; references exchanged. No. 109 East 12th st.

TO LET—PARLOR AND BASEMENT, IN A GENteel family; house newly painted; location central. No. 47 East 18th st., near 4th av.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN boarders wanted; $5 50 per week.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—ELEGANT COOL ROOMS TO let, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—1,100 FEET ABOVE THE sea.—First-class board in elegant private house; beautiful grounds, boating, fishing, bathing, and pleasant drives. No mosquitoes. Two hours by Morris and Essex Railroad. Favorable terms to early boarders. Photograph at A. G. Darwin's, 229 Broadway, Room 16.

A FAMILY CAN SECURE A PLEASANT home in a proverbially healthy place, thirty miles in Westchester County; large house, well shaded, fine scenery, first-class table, stabling, &c. Apply at No. 266 4th av.

BY CALLING AT NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., arrangements can be made for board for season or part of season at Archer Place, Dobb's Ferry, on Hudson; references exchanged; accommodations for horses and coachmen.

AT ROCKLAND LAKE.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for the season; house and grounds large and well-shaded by fruit and ornamental trees; mountain air; croquet ground, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. Address Mrs. L. NOBLE, Nyack, N. Y.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, and EVERY EVENING except THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT FANTASTIC.
APPEARANCE IN A NOVEL BUDGET OF WONDERFUL SURPRISES AND STARTLING DIABLERIE,
of the
WORLD-FAMOUS PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Prof. HERRMANN.
LIMITED SEASON OF SOIREES MAGIQUES.
The programme will include many new and extraordinary feats invented by Prof. HERRMANN,
AND NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Part I.
LE MONCHOIR SATANIQUE.
MERLIN'S MAGIC POCKET.
SENEGAL'S LAY.
SECOND SIGHT.
THE TROUBLED WATCHES.
THE PHILANTHROPIC BANKER.
THE CLEVER COOK.
HUNTING MADE EASY.
HERRMANN'S MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM THE MAGIC CROSS.

Part II.
LE FOULARD JAPONAISE.
THE ELECTIC GLOVE.
THE WORLD IN A BOTTLE.
THE AMATEUR SHOWMAN.
THE DEVIL'S KNOT.
SUN AND MOON.
A COMEDY OF ERRORS.
AN ASTOUNDING DECEPTION.
DIABLERIE IN 1874.

The management have concluded to reinstate the popular prices:
General admission..............................$1
Reserved seats..............................$1 50
Proscenium boxes.....................$20 and $10
Circle boxes..........................$8 and $10
According to location.
Family circle..........................50 cents.
Seats and boxes now on sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the principal hotels, and at the box office, Academy.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
GRATIFYING SUCCESS
of T. W. Robertson's charming comedy of
SCHOOL!

Mr. Wallack has much pride and pleasure in announcing that one of the
PUREST AND MOST GRACEFUL OF MODERN PLAYS
has, in its production at this theatre, proved the
GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON!
and will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
with its
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS,
an
UNEQUALED CAST,
including
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.....as.........JACK POYNTZ
and other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, EDWARD ARNOTT, J. PECK, J. F. JOSEPHS, J. ATKINS, T. MORGAN, H. SMITH, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Misses E. ROWE, C. BATE, J. ROSS, J. CLARK, K. MORGAN, J. ELTON, E. FORTESCUE, and GEORGIE COMSTOCK.
SCHOOL MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.
Box-book open two weeks in advance.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

STEINWAY HALL. THURSDAY AT 3.
THE LAST GRAND MATINEE CONCERT OF THE SEASON,
Complimentary to Mr. C. E. HORSLEY and Mr. JOHN DARCIE
THURSDAY, May 14, at 3.
On which occasion the following brilliant array of vocal and instrumental talent will appear:
Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano.
Herr PFLUEGER, Tenor.
Herr LEHMAN, Baritone.
Mme. ZIEGLER, Soprano.
Herr WIENLICH, Baritone.
The above eminent artists of the German Opera Company by permission of Mr. T. Rullman.
Mrs. EDWARD KNOX, née Florence Rice, Contralto, her positively only public appearance.
M. WIENIAWSKI, the renowned Violinist.
Signor FERRANTI, the popular Baritone Buffo.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist.
Herr BRANDT, Violin, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Directors and Conductors,
Mr. C. E. HORSLEY and Mr. C. FRADEL.
Admission tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, at all the principal ticket offices and the hall.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS will be held at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, May 14. Doors open at 6:30; exercises commence at 7:30. The entertainment will consist of singing by the children, under the direction of Prof. T. E. Perkins, and addresses by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. W C. Van Meter, and others. The friends of the mission are respectfully invited to be present. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

FORTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
corner 23d st. and 4th av.
Admission, 25 cents.

WESTON

WESTON WESTON WESTON WESTON	Began his 500-mile walk, in American Institute Hall, at 12:05 this morning. He will endeavor to make 115 miles in the first 24 hours. Music day and evening. Admission 50c.

ROBINSON HALL.

Grand Concert for the benefit of the Alumnæ Trust Fund of Rutgers Female College, TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, at 8 o'clock.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONal Temperance Society will be held in Steinway Hall, MONDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. H. M. Scudder, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. J. B. Dunn, and others. Singing by the celebrated Hutchinson Family.
Admission free.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY

Will sing at Steinway Hall THIS EVENING. Admission free.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION, No. 834 Broadway.—The annual election for officers will take place at their rooms as above, MONDAY, May 11, inst. Report read at 1 o'clock P. M. Polls open at 2, and close at 4 o'clock.

LECTURES.

DR. MARY J. STUDLEY WILL COMMENCE a course of nine practical lessons in Physiology, for mothers and daughters, at the Mott Memorial Rooms, Madison av. and 27th st., on MONDAY, May 11, at 4 P. M. Subject—THE SELECTION, PREPARATION, AND DIGESTION OF FOODS.
Course tickets, $3. Single lesson, 50 cents.

MISS MINNIE SWAYZE, THE LECTURER and reader, will appear at Association Hall TUESDAY EVENING, May 12. Subject—"Reform and Reformers." Miss S. E. Newman will preside at the organ. Reserved seats, $1, at Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.

THE ELOQUENT FATHER TONER WILL lecture TO-MORROW EVENING in Cooper Union. Tickets, 50 cents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Tappan-Zee House,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)
NYACK—On-the-Hudson, New-York.
This *elegant* and *delightful* SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests JUNE 20, having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address L. D. MANSFIELD.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
GRAND UNION HOTEL,
BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., Proprietors,
Will open June 1, at popular prices. $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August.
Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York City.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address
EDWARD COZZENS.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.
Situated on Long Island Sound. Location unsurpassed. Fine harbor, good sailing, fishing, and bathing. One hour and fifteen minutes from Grand Central Depot, on line of New-Haven Railway. Elegantly furnished throughout. Accommodates 200 boarders. Gas and running water in every room. Apply to ASHMAN & MORTON, Sinclair House, Broadway, corner 8th st.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot. This location is unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. Excellent stabling. Rooms can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawns and pleasure-grounds; all appointments first class.
P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paradise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J. —Now open for the reception of guests; twenty minutes from New-York by boat or rail; special rates made for early families. Address
R. McMICHAEL, Proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN OPENS HIS COTTAGE AT Lake George immediately, and would arrange with two persons to share his home. Address MONTCALM, Box No. 4,944 Post Office.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EVENT OF 1874.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN
HIPPODROME.

Third week of the great amusement event of the nineteenth century. Nothing approaching this magnificent entertainment has been seen since the historic days of the Cæsars. Two hundred thousand patrons have already thronged the vast amphitheatre, while fully one-half the number have necessarily been denied admission. In consequence of the immense gatherings, the management respectfully request ladies, children, and all who can do so, to avoid the crowd in some measure by attending the afternoon exhibition, which entertainment equals in every respect that of the evening.

Seats secured three days in advance at Box-office (open from 8 to 4) or at Millet & Co.'s, No. 437 Broadway.

Grand Orchestra, $1 50; Orchestra, $1; Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, seating four, $6.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
THE POPULAR AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
In his grand rôle of
SPARTACUS,
In Dr. Bird's classical play of
THE GLADIATOR,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....as...........RICHELIEU
Seats may be secured six days in advance at the box-office of theatre, or Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ART SALE

TO-NIGHT

AT
SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH AV.
CHOICE PAINTINGS, BRONZES, STATUARY, AND
ALBUMS.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEO. THOMAS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, AT 8.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF
THEO. THOMAS,
SEVENTH SEASON OF HIS
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts
AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 and $2, according to location.
Packages, containing twelve tickets, $5, can now be had at the principal music stores, at No. 285 Broadway, and Central Park Garden.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"On the Shores of that Beautiful River," Blake, 40 cents; "Once Again," Pease, 40 cents; "So the Children Say," Tours, 40 cents; "By the Brook," Thomas, 50 cents; "Love Bird's Kiss," Jacobi, 30 cents; "Mignon," transcription, R. Hoffman, $1; "Danbury *News* Man," musical sketch, by Fiske, 75 cents; "Maria Alexandrowna Waltz," Godfrey, 75 cents. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, New-York; Branch at No. 39 Union square.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 6 East 20th st., between 5th av. and Broadway.
For particulars, &c., apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND ERECTING A GRANITE MONUMENT AT THE SALISBURY NATIONAL CEMETERY.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874, for furnishing and erecting at the National Cemetery at Salisbury, N. C., a granite monument in accordance with design adopted by the Secretary of War, and now in this office, where it can be examined.

A specimen of the material proposed to be used should accompany each bid.

The following is a copy of the law of March 3, 1873, providing for the erection of this monument:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to have erected in the National Cemetery at Salisbury, North Carolina, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the twelve thousand Union soldiers who died in the prison-pen at that place, and whose remains are buried in trenches in that cemetery; and the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The monument is to consist of an obelisk resting upon a pedestal and steps of granite, to be enriched with sculpture. The total height from the top of foundation to apex of obelisk being thirty-eight feet six inches.

The law limits the total cost of the monument furnished and set up in place to ten thousand dollars, and no bid exceeding that amount can be entertained.

Engraved elevations and plans of the design will be prepared for use of bidders.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Granite Monument at Salisbury (N. C.) National Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 18th day of May, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing required for the building.

Copies of the specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1874.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) under the usual conditions will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows: Forage and Straw at the following-named posts: Forts Columbus, Wood, Hamilton, and Wadsworth; New-York Harbor; David's Island and Willet's Point, New-York Harbor; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., and Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and printed circulars showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR SELF-PROPELLING FIRE-ENGINES.

Sealed proposals for four self-propelling steam fire-engines will be received at the Fire Department until 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1874. For further particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR THE LAYING OF FORCE, Main, and Distributing Pipe for the College Point Water Works will be received until 7 P. M., May 15. Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained at the office of ROSSI & FRAME, Civil Engineers, Main st., Flushing. Proposals will be addressed at their office, and indorsed "Proposals for Laying Water Pipe."

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulkhead or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, May 11, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Over at 11. Saturday matinée at 1:30 P. M.
Proprietor...................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......................Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK,
158TH TO 160TH
Performances of Feuillet and Boucicault's most charming play,
LED ASTRAY,
now in the SIXTH MONTH of its UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
⁂ Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 11, 12, and 13, positively last performances this season of Led Astray.
THURSDAY, May 14, first night of the MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL of Dumas' great play,
CAMILLE,
(By kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,)
Which will be produced with new and appropriate music, scenery, furniture, and appointments, and cast to the full strength of the company, with Misses CLARA MORRIS, EMILY MESTAYER, KATE CLAXTON, MAUDE GRANGER, KATE HOLLAND, Messrs. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., JOHN PARSELLE, STUART ROBSON, McKEE RANKIN, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, and others.
Seats may now be secured for the performances of CAMILLE.
SATURDAY, May 16, first matinée of CAMILLE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.........Proprietor and Manager
TO-NIGHT,
Last time positively,
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday, May 12,) first time in the new theatre, of the FAMOUS FIFTH AVENUE SUCCESS, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES,
DIVORCE.
To be reproduced for SEVEN NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE only, with new scenery and its great original cast, with the addition of Miss ADA DYAS as FANNY TEN EYCK for the first time.
⁂ Box-sheet now open for the whole term of DIVORCE, and for the only DIVORCE MATINEE next Saturday.
SPECIAL.
The run of Divorce will positively be limited as above announced; NEXT WEEK AN EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY will be produced.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MARIETTA RAVEL.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY—AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON AT 2. LAST WEEK OF THE Renowned Tragedienne, SOPHIE MILES, in her specialty drama, DEBORAH, THE JEWESS.	EVENING AT 8. LAST WEEK OF THE Celebrated Artiste, MARIETTA RAVEL, who will appear in the new sensational drama, WILD CAT.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Miss Ravel in the FRENCH SPY
Monday, May 18, first time, Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH.

GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. S. A. SWALM...Proprietor | G. L. FOX......Manager
IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!
The most wonderful pantomimist in the world,
Mr. GEO. L. FOX,
the original, in
HUMPTY DUMPTY, HUMPTY DUMPTY,
AT HOME.
Introducing his World of Wonders.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
The most wonderful achievement of illusive science.
THE GREAT STORM OVER LONDON.
LAGRENIA, the PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
Prof. TOBINS will introduce the amusing "CABINET MYSTERY;" or, THE DAVENPORTS OUTDONE, into his lectorium seances.
Open daily from 1 to 5, and from 7 to 10. Admission $1; no extras.

STEINWAY HALL. TUESDAY, MAY 12.
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK WILL PERFORM, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12,
Handel's celebrated
ORATORIO, SAMSON,
with grand chorus, full orchestra, and a number of eminent soloists.
Conductor, Dr. Leop. Damrosch.
Tickets, including reserved seats, $1 each, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and all the principal music stores, and on the evening of the concert at Steinway Hall.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, MAY 11, AND EVERY NIGHT,
NICK WHIFFLES,
PROF. FOX,
WILSON BROTHERS,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
FRIDAY, MAY 15, ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
Mrs. W. G. JONES.
ON JUNE 2, GRAND FESTIVAL BENEFIT OF
WM. B. FRELIGH.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ORATORIO IN BROOKLYN.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Brooklyn will give their second concert on TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, at Hanson Place Baptist Church.

Thirteen choice selections from Handel's Messiah will be performed, together with Glees, Madrigals, &c. Chorus of 150 voices. Solos by Miss Annie Borie, Miss E. C. Forster, Mr. John Clark, and other eminent artists. Conductor—Prof. Alberto Laurence. Tickets, including reserved seats, 50 cents, now on sale at Slade's, Chandler's and Bolles' music stores.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 19th of May, 1874.
Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERsal Peace Union, Plimpton Hall, junction of 9th st. and Stuyvesant place, New-York, May 12, 1874, at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE UNIversal Peace Union will meet in Rose Hill Methodist Church, 27th st., between 2d and 3d avs., MONDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7:30 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by an* extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS, *in* UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best made, *and combine* PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume *of* tone. *Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have* great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with all* modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These Organs and Pianos are warranted for six years.* PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and balance in* monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. Pianos *and* Organs *to let at low* prices. AGENTS WANTED *in every County in the* U. S. *and* Canada. *A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

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(Established A. D. 1850,)
CARL HEUSER, SUCCESSOR,
PUBLISHER & IMPORTER OF MUSIC
FORMERLY AT NO. 820 BROADWAY,
Has removed since May 1, to
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MANUFACTURERS OF
CYCLOID, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS,
No. 14 EAST 14TH ST.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A GREATER VARIETY OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs for rent or sale at lower prices than elsewhere; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Weber, and others. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND MELODEON, cheap; small or medium size. Address, with description and price, Dr. J. S. WAIT, Dentist, No. 46 East 23d st.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

A NEW PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

SERMON BY DR. ADAMS—SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATION—EVENING DISCOURSE BY DR. HALL.

The New-York Presbyterian Church in West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was opened for public worship yesterday. The dedicatory services will be continued during this week, and will be brought to a termination on the afternoon of next Sunday. Yesterday there was a morning service, at which Rev. Dr. Adams preached the opening sermon. The Sabbath-school anniversary occurred in the afternoon, and a sermon by Rev. Dr. Hall was delivered in the evening. The new building, of which Rev. W. W. Page is the Pastor, has been completed at a cost of some $80,000. It takes the place of the old church which stood at the corner of Houston and Thompson streets, and which fell somewhat over a year ago. The work was commenced about ten months ago, under the supervision of Mr. W. Wheeler Smith, architect. The building has a frontage of fifty feet, and the architecture is of the rustic-Italian order. Although not particularly capacious, the building will accommodate about 1,000 persons. The congregation at the morning service yesterday was large, but the church was by no means crowded. Rev. Dr. Adams took the text of the opening sermon from Psalms, xxviii., 6: "I have loved the habitation of Thy house, and the place where Thine honor dwelleth." Christianity, he said, no longer sheltered itself in fear and feebleness. Yet, were all its temples to be demolished Christianity would still live. Its proper temple was the human soul. Nevertheless, the importance of Christian temples could not be overlooked. The associations which clung to them had a permanent and abiding influence. Unlike the pagan temples, their influence and the teachings which found utterance in them remained to future ages. The pagan temples had all passed away, and were now scarcely more than a memory. The Pantheon was the monument of an effete religion; the Temple of Vesta was the relic of a vanished superstition. Christianity alone was endowed with the vitality which was born of truth. The monuments of imposture were crumbling and diminishing; those of truth were rising and multiplying. By no appropriation of the State, by no blazonry of heraldry, by no lineage or ancestry was religion perpetrated among men. Churches, the preacher said, were the indications of that religion. In the day and in the night, in the Summer and in the Winter, through storm and sunshine, through the revolution of war and of peace, amid births and deaths, they stood pointing to the skies, and their voice was, "Verily, there is a God, and man should worship Him." The preacher next referred in detail to the associations which cling to certain churches in this and in other lands, and pointed out the influences for good which spring out of those associations. With good reason, he conceived, they might exchange their congratulations on such an occasion as that which they were assembled to celebrate. They were at the beginning of a history which would run on to future generations, and bear its fruits. At some future day another Pastor would minister at that altar, and other persons would occupy that house when their names were forgotten. From the general topic suggested by his text the preacher proceeded to consider in what sense was God present with His servants, and in what way did He manifest His presence, and urged that He was now as much present with his people as when Emmanuel walked among them and visited the homes of Judea. His connection with man did not terminate abruptly when the Lord ascended from Mount Olivet. Such a termination they could not credit, for unto the very end of the world the Lord had promised to be with His disciples. He had promised that a greater manifestation of His presence would be made after His departure than ever there had been before—a manifestation which would be even more notable than his actual personal presence. In conclusion, Rev. Dr. Adams solemnly dedicated the church to God, the congregation standing during the dedicatory prayers. The morning services were conducted by Rev. W. W. Page. Pastor of the church.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

Afternoon services in the new building were in reality the Sabbath-school anniversary exercises. At 3 P. M. scholars and teachers crowded into their pretty little edifice and filled the whole of the centre aisle pews. The side pews were occupied by the parents and friends. This part of the dedication was begun by the children singing "Saviour Like a Shepherd Lead Us." The reading of the Scripture, another hymn, and prayer followed, and after these the first address was delivered by Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa. He told the school that it might put itself in the attitude of the Israelites making the offerings of their first fruits to God, and after describing the similarity between his hearers and their prototypes, he exhorted them, Pastor, Sabbath-school Superintendent, teachers, and pupils, to work in unison for the Lord. He more particularly dwelt on the necessity of careful study of the Scriptures in their simplicity, recommending the discarding of many helps to learning the Holy Writ in use nowadays as rather impediments than aids. The speaker strove to demonstrate the vital reasons for thorough acquaintance with the promises and teachings of the Master set down in the Bible, which especially contained the principles of Evangelical religion, and the definition of the forms of worship adopted by the Presbyterians and others. He concluded by earnestly counseling every branch of the church to unity of purpose with the rest.

After the congregation had sung the hymn, "When He Cometh," &c., the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, Mr. F. A. Booth, addressed it. He selected two thoughts suggested by portions of Scriptural texts, and simplified them practically for the benefit of his youthful charge. The first was, "All my springs are in Thee." This he applied to the daily life of all, and told them that every good and blessing enjoyed by each was traceable to God, from whom it sprang, and in whom was the source of our very being. The second thought was suggested by the phrase, "In everything give thanks." This meant, said Mr. Booth, that Christians should be filled with gratitude to Him whom they knew to be the spring from which their blessings flowed. Like the earlier Christians the men of to-day ought to be ever ready to give thanks to God for the good they had already received at his hands. These lessons the speaker labored to impress upon his hearers, and after a brief address gave place to his successor, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins. This gentleman continued at the outset on Mr. Booth's theme, and then referred to the importance of Sabbath-schools. He said that no Church could live without its Sunday-school, for the children were the atmosphere, so to speak, of the Church. The Sunday-school taught the little ones to be useful and steadfast members of the Church, and to sustain it in coming generations. He was glad, therefore, that, contrary to general expectation, the Sabbath-school had had its part in the dedication services of the new church, as it was clear that this portion of the congregation were of the greatest importance, as it held in a great measure the future of the Church within it. "No children in the Church, no growth," said Mr. Mingins. In conclusion, he exhorted the teachers to do their utmost to make their Sunday-school one of the best in the City, by ever being punctual, pious, and persevering in their attendance and duties; and the pupils he conjured to be attentive, regular, and polite, assuring both that if they followed his advice they would achieve what he wished. After the benediction the services ended.

THE EVENING SERMON.

At the evening services the sermon was preached by Rev. John Hall, D. D., of the Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street Church, from the words "Behold the Lamb of God, behold Him who taketh away the sins of the world." He observed that if the effectiveness of a sermon was to be judged by its plainness, simplicity, the attention with which it was received, the accuracy by which it was remembered, the frequency with which it was quoted, and the effect which it produced, then it would be conceded that the sermon contained in the text was the best ever preached. "Behold the Lamb of God, behold Him who taketh away the sins of the world." He selected that text among others for the reason that he felt perfectly sure that so long as his brother, their Pastor, was spared his life, the truth of that passage would be the burden of his ministry, and he earnestly hoped and prayed that that building, yielded up afresh to God that day, might never re-echo with any other message save that which he quoted. Why was Jesus Christ described as the Lamb of God? He was so because of the purity of His holy nature, because of His obedience and submission in enduring unparalleled sufferings, and because of his willingness to sacrifice His life to atone for the sins of men. How did the Lamb of God take away sins? Because, in the first place, it was the Divine will that the sins of the entire race should be forgiven, and because in point of fact He took away the sins of the elect, and all Scripture pointed to the fact that there was no distinction between men of race, color, clime, or moral condition. Men cannot behold the Lamb of God with the bodily eye. Nor can art or imagination picture Him to their fancy; but they do, for saving purposes, behold Him when their judgments and understandings are occupied in Him, and their souls are moved toward grace and salvation. The text was really the statement of the saving truth; it was the substance of revelation, the basis of our personal hope, and the means God employed for our restoration. Jesus was not one of God's ordinary creatures, but he was equal and co-eternal with Him. His body was a creature formed of the Holy Ghost, His human spirit was a creature also, but His divine substance was that of the Father, possessing the same attributes of holiness and power. Jesus was the Lamb of God bearing sin. To redeem the race it was necessary that He should take upon Himself their infirmities and sorrows, and as it is the tendency of sin to bring death to the body, Jesus died on the cross. Here was the infinity of sorrow circumscribed by its own voluntary act. Here was the Almighty power bowing in willing submission before the wrath of God, and stooping to the lowest degradations, agonies, and miseries, to lift men up to God's glory. Here was the true Christianity, and in that truth was the substance of revelation. Three hundred years ago the Protestant reformers, with this wand of inspiration, more mighty against superstition than the rod of Moses against the Israelites, swept away the superstitions and idolatries of Rome. Luther and Calvin but took up the burden of the preaching of Paul, Peter, and John, and that was but the simple truth contained in the utterance of Jesus, "I am the good Shepherd who giveth His life for His flock." It was the words of this text which joined together the Old and New Testament, and made them gloriously one. It was that that bound together gospels, epistles and revelations, and was the foundation of our common Christianity. Not only was this the true substance of revelation, but it was the basis upon which our personal hopes rested. Not the Church, not the ministry degraded into a priesthood, not the sacraments, not the tears of penitence, not the misery we inflict upon ourselves, not the blessed truth of the text which constituted the basis of our personal hope for the future. There were few whose experience did not include watching at the bedside of the dying, and when all around were still in sorrow, what kept the voice of the dying bright and hopeful when the spirit was taking its departure? That flickering lamp of life was sustained by the words of the Savior: "I know that my Redeemer liveth; I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and I look to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world." Jesus cleanseth of all sin; that was the basis of hope and the swallowing up of the grave in victory. Our indebtedness to God was of such immensity as to be canceled only by the death of His only begotten Son, and the proof of our redemption was present in His resurrection. When a man sinned there was a loss of possession and of character. He did not use the word character in the sense of reputation, but in the sense of faith. Sin entailed a loss of character and self-respect and a cowardly consciousness of something that needs to be concealed. Adam, before sin, walked in the presence of God, but after his fall he hid himself in the garden and falsely attempted to place his guilt upon Eve. From the guilt of sin there must be a restoration, and the death of Jesus accomplished that end. Here was the proof of God's love; sending His own beloved Son to die on the cross for our redemption. The death of Jesus was the elevation of the human race, and our hopes for time and eternity rested on the result of His godly ministry. Dr. Hall concluded by earnestly invoking the divine benediction upon the new church.

GAMBLERS IN THE TOMBS.

The men who were arrested in the gambling-house at No. 104 Chatham street, on Saturday, by Detectives Tilley, Heidelberg, and DcDougal, were taken before Justice Wandell yesterday. Charles Abrahams, of No. 19 Essex street, made an affidavit that he had played in this house many times within the past three weeks, and in the last week had lost $80. He identified Samuel Ackerman and Charles Moore as the men who played against him and sold him checks. The others were in the room when the descent was made by the officers. The tools for playing "faro" were exhibited, and Judge Wandell was shown how the game was played. Looking upon the case as a serious one, he said that while he wished to be just he did not purpose to make gambling easy for those engaged in it. The more respectable the men found in the place, the more culpable he considered them. Finally he decided to commit Ackerman and Moore in $2,000 bail, and fine the others $10 each. Ackerman had bail in the court, and as his surety was accepted he was permitted to depart. But Moore could not get the required bail, and was locked up in the Tombs. Fred. Meyer, Geo. Baser, Henry Stein, and Emil Schwartz paid their fines and were discharged. The six others were locked up. Abrahams was ordered to find $1 000 bail for his appearance to prosecute the case in the Special Sessions, and not being able to do so was sent to the House of Detention.

AN OLD VETERAN'S MISTAKE.

An old soldier named John Bennett was before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of intoxication. He said: "Your Honor, the doctor at the Soldier's Home gave me permission to come to the City to spend my money, charging me not to do so foolishly. I went to Governor's Island, and there met some of my old comrades in the Mexican War. We drank the health of our old Generals, and at last, just before departing for the City, we drank one more round to our dear old commander, the brave Gen. Scott. Heaven rest his soul. Well, your Honor, I got back to the City all right, and was on my way home when my legs failed me, and I was taken to the police station. Temper justice with mercy, your Honor, and overlook my offense this time." Justice Wandell said: "Bennett, you would do better if you practiced at this Bar than many of the lawyers who do, I am very sorry to see so talented a man in such a position. I will fine you $10 and trust it may teach you a lesson."

A DESPONDENT LOVER'S SUICIDE.

The literature of the suicide is not without its interest. Yesterday a policeman found the body of a young German suspended from a derrick in Fifty-third street. He quickly cut it down, but found life extinct. It was removed at once to the Police station, where on searching the pockets a letter was found stating that the deceased, Adolph Wolf, was without a home or means; that he came to the United States from Germany on the 16th of February, 1873, and fell desperately in love with a young lady who did not reciprocate his affections. Unable to obtain employment, and dejected at a refusal of his proposition to marry the young lady, he determined to end his life. The convenient derrick afforded him the desired opportunity. The Coroner is to hold an inquest.

A DESPERATE LOVER.

A woman named Alice Chester, residing at No. 163 Harrison avenue, Brooklyn, was assaulted and seriously injured by William H. Jackson, a negro, yesterday morning. A quarrel sprung up between them, and Jackson seizing an ax which was in the room, struck the woman several times about the face and shoulders, cutting her severely. He then fled. The woman was attended by Dr. Lowenstein, who pronounced her injuries of a serious character. About four hours after Officer Wildersder, of the Sixth Precinct, who had been notified of the affair, arrested Jackson in Graham avenue, and locked him up. He will be brought to court to-day. The cause of the assault was the refusal of the woman Chester to marry Jackson, she having learned that he had a wife living.

A MAN STABBED IN MOTT STREET.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a knot of young men gathered on the corner of Hester and Mott streets, and between them a dispute arose. From words they came to blows, and a general affray followed, in which one Thomas Brown, of No. 100 Mott street, was stabbed twice by an unknown assailant. When Brown cried out that he was stabbed, the others fled in all directions. Soon afterward an officer came to the spot. He took Brown to the Mulberry Street Police Station, where Police Surgeon Cook dressed his wounds, which, though severe, are not likely to prove fatal. Brown could not identify his assailant.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

While Mr. Wm. H. Montgomery was walking home to his residence on North First street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Brooklyn, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he was assailed by two ruffians, who seized him, knocked him down, and took $1 from his pocket. The thieves would have succeeded in obtaining Mr. Montgomery's purse, which was in another pocket, but for the approach of some citizens. Officer Quinn, of the Fifth Precinct, about two hours after succeeded in finding Mr. Montgomery's assailants in a stable-yard in Eighth street, and arrested them. They gave the names of Jeremiah Quirk and Wm. Schnapp. Both prisoners will be brought to court to-day.

THE CITY AND COUNTY WARRANTS.

The monthly statements of the Department of Finance shows that the amount of warrants drawn against the City and County Treasuries from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1874, was $27,201,273 73. Of this amount $7,609,067 is payable from taxation on the City account, and $4,175,282 from the issue of bonds. Stocks were issued for $20,214,530 on account of public works, assessments vacated, and revenue bonds payable from taxes. The amount of revenue bonds assessment and other bonds paid off was $11,120,694. The total amount of warrants drawn on the City account, $22,567,665. The amount of cash in the City and County Treasuries on the 30th of April was $4,273,869, and the amount in the sinking fund was $655,093.

CONTROLLER SCHRODER'S SUCCESSOR.

Among the names of prominent Brooklyn citizens mentioned for the position of City Controller are Ex-Senator Henry C. Murphy, Isaac Van Anden, Alderman Ropes, Ex-Alderman Whitney, Edward Rowe, and William Marshall. The first two gentlemen will, it is understood, decline the position, Alderman Ropes cannot take it while he remains President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and the disposition of the other gentlemen regarding the matter is not known.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE HOME MISSION.

SERVICES AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE—WHAT THE MISSION MAY ACCOMPLISH.

The anniversary services of the American Home Missionary Society were held last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle. An abstract of the forty-eighth annual report of the society was read by the Secretary, Rev. A. H. Clapp, showing the receipts for the past year to be $290,120 34; expenditures, $287,662 91—leaving $12,652 45 still due to missionaries for labor performed, but not yet reported. In addition to these past dues, appropriations already made and daily becoming due amount to $106,979 95, making the total of pledges $119,632 40, toward redeeming which, and to apply on other appropriations, there is a balance in the treasury of $4,723 16. The number of ministers in the service of the society in thirty-three different States and Territories has been 969. Of the whole number 486 have been the Pastors or stated supplies of single congregations, 298 have ministered in two or three congregations each, and 185 have extended their labors over still wider fields. Three missionaries have preached to congregations of colored people and thirty-two in foreign languages, sixteen to Welsh, fourteen to German congregations, and two to congregations of Swedes. The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, is 2,195. Pupils in Sabbath schools, 74,700. Fifty-seven churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year, and thirty-five have become self-supporting. Forty-seven houses of worship have been completed, 110 repaired, and thirty-two others are in process of erection. At the conclusion of the report a sermon was preached by Rev. T. M. Post, of St. Louis, who selected his text from Revelations, xxi. 24, "And the nations of them which are saved shall walk in the light of it; and the kings of the earth do bring their glory and honor into it." The preacher was profoundly impressed, he said, with the belief that the spiritual power of this country would eventually prevail throughout the world. But he was none the less convinced that this could only be done by making the common cause of Christ the common cause of the country. The statement of the history and objects of the Home Missionary Society would seem to be a sufficient plea for its existence. Besides the large foreign population which was constantly increasing in this country, there was a population of 4,000,000 blacks now invested with the elective franchise who needed prompt attention. Universal suffrage was welcoming all the ingredients of society, the doors of which could not now be closed without a revolution. The life of the people was in the force of education. A missionary energy was necessary to protect our institutions from vandalism in these times of infidelity. Home missions were a peculiar necessity in this country from the fact that Christianity was the foundation of true liberty. It made society free because it made souls free. It emancipated the man from all human masters and placed him in direct responsibility.

No one could stand between man and his Creator in that great day when each must speak for himself. All history, he said, proves that civil must follow ecclesiastical liberty; both must live or both must perish. Christianity was essential to true liberty, because it afforded to all liberty to love. Without love liberty could not exist. This want was the cause of all the upheavals of society, the arrayal of labor against capital, the formation of trades-unions, and other antagonisms. Christianity invested society with a law strong and indestructible, which was the foundation of life. Such, he said, were some of the considerations of the necessity for home missions. The society had a grand history. It appeared as one of the greatest of architects. It had been not only a builder of churches but a builder of States. He hoped the churches would give liberally toward sustaining it. The society had not now a regular corps of missionary Pastors, and must rely to a great extent upon the assistance of lay members. Missions must beget missions, and in this manner Christians would possess the land. Home missions were necessary, not only to save the land for the Kingdom of Christ but for the consecration of the nation. In conclusion, the speaker said that in the light of hope he contemplated the country led by the hand that conducted our forefathers, and would continue to lead our children and our children's children through all ages.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was celebrated last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second street and Madison avenue. R. P. Buck presided. The services were commenced by prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Spaulding. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Vincent, of the Church of the Covenant. Rev. Dr. Hall, Corresponding Secretary, presented his annual report, which showed that during the past year forty-four chaplains, missionaries, colporteurs, and others have been aided from its treasury. The number of libraries sent out during the year is 244, on vessels carrying 11,949 men. The number of libraries shipped in the United States Navy 828, accessible at different times to 94,435 men. The Countess of Aberdeen has recently sent to the society from Scotland a generous donation in memory of her son, the Earl of Aberdeen, himself a sailor, lost at sea January, 1870. The Sailors' Home at No. 190 Cherry street during the past year has accommodated 2,616 boarders, who temporarily deposited with the Superintendent $42,722, of which amount $23,600 was sent to relatives and friends, $6,165 was placed to their credit in savings banks, and the balance returned to depositors. The society had published during the past year 78,500 copies of the magazine, 22,500 of the *Seaman's Friend*, and 440,000 of the *Life Boat*. The local societies have raised for the seamen during the year past $7,455 43. An auxiliary has recently been organized among the Scandinavians in New-Orleans. The report acknowledges generous grants from the American Bible and tract societies and the Presbyterian Board of Education; also special donations for the widows of sailors, and a trust, the income of which is to be annually used for the benefit of the graduating class at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. It also acknowledges the gift of a beautifully-wrought and valuable gold medal, originally presented to the mate of the vessel that took off the passengers from the steam-ship San Francisco, wrecked in December, 1853. The total expenditures of the society for the year ending May 1, 1874, were $66,447 67. The receipts were $69,931 19.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

EARLY TRIPS TO THE COUNTRY—A RUSH FOR THE BREATHING-PLACES.

There is the authority of a very well-known proverb for saying that the appearance of a single swallow is not a certain indication of Summer, and experience shows that primroses and daisies occasionally pop their pretty heads above mother earth rather prematurely. But all signs do not fail even in a dry time. In the presence of the Sunday excursionist—accompanied by his family—at the places of rural resort adjacent to the Metropolis one readily recognizes an unfailing evidence of the approach of Summer. This assertion is confidently hazarded despite the stories with which the country newspapers have abounded during the past two weeks of parties who, going a-Maying, had the misfortune to tumble into snow-drifts. The average excursionist knows better than that, and when he appears abroad it is safe to conclude that the sky is clear and the air balmy. Yesterday those climatic conditions were realized to perfection, and consequently the Sunday excursionists were out in force—paterfamilias and materfamilias, the young hopefuls, male and female, and the blessed and inevitable baby, all were out, and all as happy as fresh air and green fields could render them. Of course, Central Park proved the principal source of attraction, and from early morn until the evening had well advanced the walks, the drives, the terraces, and the ramble were crowded. Gazing at the pleasure-seekers, one saw that they felt the influences of the delightful weather. Central Park, however, had by no means a monopoly of those who sought health and pleasure in the open air. All day long the boats running to Morrisania and Staten Island were densely packed with passengers on pleasure intent. Not a few, too, betook themselves to Coney Island to enjoy their first glimpse for the season. Notwithstanding, however, the unseasonable heat, only a few hardy and venturous souls courted any closer acquaintance with the sea than to gaze upon its surface. The great majority contented themselves with looking at it and inhaling its health-giving breezes. At Hoboken and Staten Island the beer gardens did a thriving business.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Mr. John Mulhall, the Cashier of the Metropolitan Hotel, was arrested on Saturday night, on a charge of embezzling a large sum of money from his employers. The accused was taken to the Police Central Office in irons, and locked up there. The detective who made the arrest, although the case is complete, and the prisoner is to be taken to the Tombs Police Court to-day, refused last night to give any information about the case. He said that Capt. Irving had threatened to reduce any officer to a patrolman and put him back upon post duty if he gave any information to a reporter concerning any case without his consent. The proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel are also silent. It is said that Mr. Mulhall has extended his operations over considerable time. Last Summer he was the Cashier of the West End Hotel, in Long Branch. He made many friends there, and up to this time has borne a high reputation. He is said to have cultivated very expensive habits of late, and his salary was not sufficient to meet his wants. Mr. Mulhall has a wife, who has visited him since he has been locked up. Two friends called upon the prisoner at the Police Central Office, and they were permitted to see and talk with him.

MR. WESTON'S GREATEST EFFORT.

This morning at 12:05 Mr. Edward Payson Weston began his 500-mile walk at the hall of the American Institute, on the Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. He made his appearance at the hall at midnight, in full pedestrian costume. He wore a loose, black velvet sack coat, black velvet knee-breeches, black leggings, high-laced walking shoes, a white hat, and a wide, sky-blue silk scarf, worn transversely across his person, and in his hand he carried a small riding-whip. On Friday night he retired at 10 o'clock and slept until 4 the next morning, and on Saturday he went to bed at 3 in the afternoon, and arose at 8 with a slight headache, which, however, had entirely disappeared before the time for the beginning of his feat. His proposed programme, as was stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, is substantially as follows: If he completes the 115 miles to-day, which he is very confident of doing, he will try a series of experiments during the rest of the week. On Tuesday he will finish the 200th mile; on Wednesday will make fifty miles without a rest; Thursday will do the same, and continue the walk on Friday, calculating the rests so as to close with a walk of twenty-four hours consecutively, if possible, walking a greater number of miles on that day than on Monday. Mr. Weston has been in training for the last six weeks under the direction of Mr. John Grindall of this City, the ex-champion ten-mile runner of the United States. The judges for the occasion are Messrs. D. A. Curtis, Frank S. Beard, John H. Robbins, and John Knowles, who will be divided into reliefs of two each, and will relieve each other every four hours until the walk is over. About seventy-five persons were assembled to see the start, among whom were Prof. R. Ogden Doremus and his two sons, Hon. Rufus S. Andrews, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, and other prominent citizens. The track measures exactly one-seventh of a mile. Mr. Weston made the first round in 1:53, and the second in 1:43. At 2 he had made just ten miles.

Rumors of coming contests were circulating freely last evening. Among others may be mentioned the report that James Gordon Bennett would challenge Weston to a match on the termination of his present effort. This is not certain, however, and the affair may not take definite shape for some time.

Mr. Bennett was present at the start last evening, and walked about the track for some time.

THE CARDIFF GIANT AGAIN.

A LIBEL SUIT BROUGHT BY THE ALLEGED OWNER OF ONE OF THE "COLOSSAL MONOLITHS."

A suit has been begun in the Superior Court of Massachusetts by C. O. Gott, of Fitchburg, against the proprietors of the Boston *Herald*, to recover damages laid at a large amount, for the publication of an article in relation to the Cardiff Giant. The plaintiff claims that on the 30th of November, 1873, he was the owner of a certain stone figure or image, being or resembling a colossal statue of a man, which said statue, figure, or image, was formerly exhumed at Cardiff, in the State of New-York, and was and is publicly known as the "Cardiff Giant" or "Onondaga Statue." The said statue, figure, or image, was of great value to the plaintiff as a scientific curiosity, and had long been a source of gain and profit to the plaintiff by exhibiting the same as a public show. That on the 30th day of November the defendants published in the *Sunday Herald*, a certain false, scandalous and malicious libel of and concerning the plaintiff, in the following words, to wit:

"The sale of the Cardiff Giant, so-called, at New-Orleans, for the small price of $8, recalls the palmy days of that ingenious humbug. We well remember the learned remarks made by connoisseurs in this city, when it was exhibited in a vacant store quite near our office. While the vulgar herd only looked on in silence, seeing a colossal figure which excited their curiosity, but which they did not attempt to explain, the Harvard Professors, and other learned men traced its pedigree by their knowledge of artistic history, and constructed theories as to its origin, which at once displayed their erudition and helped to advertise the 'show.' But our Professors and learned men were not the only victims of the sell. A distinguished professor of Yale discoursed learnedly upon it in the *Galaxy* magazine. He demonstrated beyond a doubt that the statue was authentic, that it was antique, and that it was a 'colossal monolith.' He ciphered it down that it was a Phœnician image of the god Baal, and found no difficulty in proving to his own satisfaction that it was brought to America by a Phœnician party of adventurers who sailed in one of the 'ships of Tarshish,' and that it was buried by the isolaters to save it from desecration by the hordes of savages who overpowered and destroyed the Phœnicians. He accounted for several marks and symbols upon the image, which were unmistakably Phœnician. Not long afterward the man who brought the 'colossal monolith' to light confessed that it was a fraud, and the learned gentlemen who had indorsed its authenticity were left as naked as the statue itself."

And the plaintiff says that his said Cardiff Giant was never sold at New-Orleans for $8, as stated, implied, and supposed by said libel; that his said statue, image, or figure was never sold for $8 anywhere, and was never at New-Orleans, but at the time when said libel was published the same was and had long been in Fitchburg, Mass., and in possession of plaintiff, and that the same was then worth $50,000. And the plaintiff further says that, by reason of said libel, he was prevented from selling his statue, figure, or image, and thereby caused to lose a large sum of money, to wit, $30,000, and that the value of the statue has been greatly lessened, and that the plaintiff has been otherwise put to great loss, trouble, damage, and expense, all of which is to his great injury.

The defendants for answer deny each and every allegation in the plaintiff's writ. They deny that they ever knew any person of the name of the plaintiff, or that the plaintiff was the owner of any statue or "Cardiff Giant;" they deny that any "Cardiff Giant" belonging to the plaintiff was ever alluded to by them in any newspaper owned by them. They further allege that whatever they have ever published concerning any Cardiff Giant was true, and published for the information of the public, and without malice; and they deny that the plaintiff or any one else has suffered any damage from the defendants, but on the contrary all that is published in said paper is of great value as the means of advertising property. And if the statue at New-Orleans was not the property of the plaintiff, these defendants allege that said article published could not affect the value of another image owned by the plaintiff.

THE DOUBLE SUICIDE IN PARIS.

The bodies of the young man and woman who committed suicide at the Hotel St. Petersburg, in Paris, have, it is stated, been identified beyond doubt as those of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, of Walcot, Bath. From a notice in the London *Times*, of April 28, it appears that Charles Hall was the son of a Bath tradesman, but came to London and obtained a situation as clerk in the London and Westminster Bank. He was well educated, and had been accustomed to study hard during his leisure hours in the evenings. He was also a skilled athlete; but some eighteen months or two years ago he met with an accident which so affected his health that eventually he resigned his appointment and went to Bath to recruit his health. He there met the young woman whom he shortly afterward married. She was the daughter of Mr. Howarth, a musician at Bath, now dead. Miss Howarth, who was one of seven orphan children, was adopted by Mr. Hall, Sr., at six years of age, and when Charles Hall returned to Bath she was about twenty. After their marriage Charles Hall and his wife went to Ilfracombe, where they attempted last year to poison themselves. At that time—the last day of July—they had set about self-destruction in the coolest manner. They had packed up on the previous night the whole of their parcels and luggage, neatly folded their clothes, directed letters to their friends, and even set apart £3 extra for payment to their landlady for the trouble she would have from their death occurring in her house. The young man had also written a diary of his experience during the night of his attempted suicide. They recovered on that occasion, and Hall was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. During his incarceration his wife, who had returned to some friends at Bath, gave birth to a child, which is still alive. They lived on the happiest terms, it is said, with a brother of Charles Hall, at Walcot, after the young man had been liberated from prison, and he assisted his brother in his business—that of a gaselier manufacturer. Six weeks ago the young woman announced that, with the approbation of her husband, she was going to London to fill a situation at a millinery establishment. She left accordingly, and little more than a week ago the husband stated that he also should return to London with a view to getting a situation. He left Bath on April 18, and nothing further was heard of them till a communication was received from London to the effect that Mrs. Hall had left her situation about the day of the arrival of her husband in London; that she had stated that she could not return, and that she had had her clothes packed and forwarded to her friends at Bath. The anxiety of the friends increased, and when they found from the Paris telegrams that a young couple had committed suicide in Paris they carefully read the description given, and found there was every reason to believe that it referred to Mr. and Mrs. Hall. They wrote on April 25 to the Hotel St. Petersburg, and inclosed photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, with a request that a reply might be sent to them immediately. On April 26 they received a telegram to the effect that the bodies had been fully recognized.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER CONVICTED.

On the 30th of last March H. A. Smith, Treasurer of Fairfield County, S. C., was arrested for being a defaulter to the State in the sum of $18,000. On Wednesday last, the first day of the May term of the Court of General Sessions for the county, an indictment against Smith was given to the Grand Jury, who, in a short time, brought in a true bill. An attempt to obtain a postponement of the trial was resisted by the Attorney General, and, after argument, was overruled by Judge Mackey. The prisoner was then arraigned, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the court to a fine of $2,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Father Toner will lecture Tuesday evening at the Cooper Union on the "Poets of Ireland."

An infant named Thomas Feeney, two months old, died suddenly yesterday at No. 407 East Seventeenth street. Coroner Woltman is to hold an inquest.

The Mozart Maennerchor gave a musical and social entertainment at the Harmonic Rooms, in Essex street, last evening, ending with a *soirée dansante*.

George McDowell, of No. 242 Mercer street, attempted suicide yesterday by taking a dose of morphine. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

The dramatic section of the Independent Order of Red Men gave an entertainment at Dramatic Hall, in Houston street, last night, representing episodes of Parisian life.

Mary Elizabeth Moore, eighty-seven years of age, living in a little white cottage near the Boulevard, died suddenly yesterday. Coroner Woltman is to hold an inquest.

Yesterday, while Gilbert A. Wetser, of No. 345 West Forty-third street, was showing a new revolver to some friends, he accidentally discharged it and lodged the ball in his leg.

The Justus Liebig Association gave a musical and dramatic entertainment at the Turn Hall, last night, in which the vocalists of the Schillerbund and of the Harugari Liedertafel assisted.

Sanitary Inspector Day will make an investigation to-day in reference to the report that Lina Myers, of No. 430 West Forty-fifth street, died yesterday of small-pox. An inquest will also be held.

Wednesday will be the opening day of the St. George's Cricket Club. A club game will be commenced at 1 P. M. on the club grounds. On the 20th and 21st this club will play the Merrion Club, of Philadelphia.

Jane Hughes was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesday, charged with stealing $76 from Francis C. Clark, of No. 274 West Twelfth street, in Sullivan street on Saturday night.

Early yesterday morning Officer Judge, of the Seventh Precinct Police, found the body of an unknown child in an ash-barrel, at No. 227 Henry street. It was sent to the Morgue, and Coroner Woltman is to hold an inquest.

John Brady, a livery-stable keeper in Brooklyn, fell in a fit near Fulton Ferry about 9 last evening, and died in a few minutes afterward. The body was taken to the Beekman Street Police Station, and the Coroner is to hold an inquest.

Jacob Goldstein, a little child two years of age, while playing in a chair near an open window in the second story of No. 26 Chrystie street yesterday, lost his poise and fell to the sidewalk. He was instantly killed. Coroner Woltman is to hold an inquest.

At a late hour on Saturday night Officer Sheehy found a child about five month old placed in a basket on the basement steps of Mr. Conrad Luther's residence, No. 109 East Fiftieth street. It was taken to the Police Central Office, and given in charge to Mrs. Webb.

A lecture will be delivered this evening at 8 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Catholic Church, Twenty-eighth street, on "Pontius Pilate's Question," by Rev. A. J. Ryan, the poet priest of the South. The proceeds are for the poor under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Treasurer of the German Hospital Society reports that the receipts at the hospital during the past month amounted to $4,010 32. The expenditures were $3,812 51, and a balance of $771 14 remained in the treasury. During the past month 111 patients were treated at the hospital.

The Association for the Extension and Protection of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, and the members of the two classes of New-York, with their consistories, will meet in the chapel of the Collegiate Reformed (Dutch) Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The number of letters delivered from the New York Post Office by the letter carriers during the month of April was 2 664,970, and the number collected was 4,615,433. The total postage on mail matter put in the office for local delivery was $79,451, and the amount paid to 380 carriers employed by the Post Office Department was $28,772.

About midnight yesterday there were two severe cases of wife-beating. Ann Clifford, of No. 353 Third avenue, was struck upon the head by her husband, and a bad scalp wound was inflicted. Johanna Dillon, of No. 206 East Twenty-second street, was similarly dealt with. Both women were taken to Bellevue Hospital, and both men were locked up.

The body of an unknown man was found in the East River, at the foot of Catharine street, yesterday, and was taken to the Morgue. It appeared to be the body of a man about forty years of age, stout built, five feet nine inches high, brown hair, whiskers and mustache. He was dressed in a black coat, vest, and pants, boots, and a red calico shirt. The Coroner is to hold an inquest.

The funeral services of the late John Hecker were held yesterday at Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth street, in the presence of a large number of the friends and relatives of the deceased. The services were performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by Bishop Jozer, Dr. Haight, and Dr. Swope, after which the remains were removed to the Grand Central Depot to be conveyed to Darien, Conn., for interment.

Yesterday afternoon a young man, aged about twenty, dropped unconscious in Union square, evidently from an apoplectic stroke. He was taken to the Thirtieth Street Police Station at first, but not being identified was afterward taken to Bellevue Hospital. He was light complexioned, with red hair and a smooth face. He was dressed in dark coat and pants, black velvet vest, white shirt, new gaiters, and round felt hat.

BROOKLYN.

Charles P. Garish, the merchant who while insane committed suicide by taking laudanum, was buried yesterday.

Detective Williams, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday arrested John W. Couser for stealing a horse worth $175 from Henry C. Fortmeyer, of Lafayette and Stuyvesant avenues.

Two boys named John and William Winne, aged seven and nine years, while playing in Connell's ship-yard, foot of Richard street, were badly injured by a pile of lumber falling on them.

A team of horses driven by William Stevenson, of No. 331 South First street, ran away at the corner of Vanderbilt avenue and Butler street yesterday. Stevenson was thrown from his seat on the carriage-box and severely injured.

LONG ISLAND.

The exportation of eggs from Southold during the past year amounted to $100,000.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club is making arrangements for a grand schooner regatta, to be sailed in the latter part of August, in which yachts of all the recognized clubs in the United States may compete.

Yesterday morning Bishop Littlejohn visited St. George's Church, in Hempstead, and administered the rite of confirmation to a number of persons. In the afternoon he visited the Episcopal Church at Manhasset for the same purpose.

Two schooners are known to have been lost, with all hands, on the coast of Long Island during the recent bad weather—the Baltimore, Capt. Francis, of New-Haven, off Cornfield Point: and the Isaac N. Seymour, of Brookhaven, Capt. Davidson.

John Dwyer, son of a saloon keeper in Flushing, left home a few days ago with two unknown young men, and, not having been since heard from, his relatives fear that he has been foully dealt with. He had a large sum of money in his possession when he disappeared.

STATEN ISLAND.

Confirmation will be administered to-morrow at the Church of the Ascension, West Brighton, by Bishop Potter, services commencing at 4 P. M.

Over 10,000 persons visited Staten Island yesterday from the City. The boats leaving for New-York in the evening were crowded to their utmost capacity.

NEW-JERSEY.

The engine of an outward-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, broke down near Trenton, Saturday evening, and delayed travel several hours.

The body of an unknown woman was found in the Canal near the Chemical Works, Newark, Saturday, and was removed to Compton Morgue to await identification.

Herrman Johnson, the Jew peddler who attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head in Hoboken, on Saturday, lies at St. Mary's Hospital. Unless inflammation sets in it is thought he will recover.

A BURGLAR SURPRISED.

Mr. James Brick resides at No. 306 West Twentieth street, and was awoke out of a comfortable sleep about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning by hearing a noise in the down-stairs portion of his house. He armed himself with his pistol, and cautiously crept down stairs. In his front room he discovered Hugh McGlavin, of No. 304 West Twenty-fifth street, busily engaged in making a portable bundle of nearly everything of value in the room. Mr. Brick threatened to kill his midnight visitor if he budged an inch. This had the desired effect, and the thief was kept quiet until the arrival of an officer, who took him into custody. The burglar was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

SENOR CASTELAR'S RECANTATION.

One of the Spanish correspondents of the *Pall Mall Gazette* translates the following sentences from Señor Castelar's letters to the *Discussion*:

"If the fate of arms relieves the national consciousness from its present oppressions, the historical Republican Party will address a manifesto to the nation, which still remembers with gratitude our six months' efforts for the preservation of the public peace. And we shall then have the opportunity of adding that our convictions, our hopes, disillusions, and sorrows, the very example of the most Republican nations, such as Switzerland and the United States, compel us to abandon a banner and a policy of which the shadow engenders anarchical cantons, and to defend the only possible Republic, and that which is truly traditional among us, which considers nationalities as entire organisms, of which the members cannot be divided, even for a time, without mortal danger, and which puts before all and above all that marvelous work of ten centuries, the union and integrity of our Spain.

SUICIDE OF A FRENCH PAINTER.

Galignani states that a painter of considerable merit, Octave Tassaert, has just committed suicide, at the age of seventy-four, by suffocating himself in his bedroom, No. 12 Rue Du Gérona, with the fumes of charcoal. He first commenced as a portrait painter at the Exhibition of 1831, but afterward turned his attention to historical subjects, and executed several works for the Museum of Versailles, one especially, "The Funeral of Dagobert at Saint Dennis." From the date mentioned to 1853, he was a constant exhibitor. Some of his pieces, such as the "Death of Correggio," "Diana at the Bath," "The Slave Merchant," "The Old Musician," &c., are well known, having been popularized by engraving. For several years past he has been gradually sinking into difficulties, and was latterly unable to earn sufficient for his subsistence. This distress so preyed upon his mind as to lead him to kill himself.

MAIL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The White Star Steam-ship Adriatic, which left Liverpool April 30, and Queenstown May 1, reashed this port yesterday with mail news later by five days' dates. The officers of the steamer and the management of the line are once more entitled to thanks for valued additions to our foreign files.

A MEAN THIEF.

Samuel Hoffheimer was arrested yesterday evening by Sergt. Burr, of the First Precinct, for forcing open the poor-box of the Debevoise Street Catholic Church, Brooklyn, with a file and robbing it. On being searched $1 30 was found in his possession.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, May 9.—Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days currency, 105@106 premium; short sight, 107@108 premium; 60 days gold, 131@132 premium; short sight, 134@135 premium. On Paris, 131@132 premium. Spanish gold, 240@241.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9.—Printing Cloths were dull during the past week; sales, 19,500 pieces, at 5c. for 56x60s, and 5⅝c.@5¾c. for 64x64s, Standards and Extras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Alfred C. Garcia, Mrs. Alfred C. Garcia, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Theresa Fleming, Miss Alice Fleming, R. Connell White, Mrs. R. Connell White, Miss Nellie White, Arthur Watts, Mrs. Arthur Watts, Mrs. Eliza Price, Miss Merrill, Mrs. James Bennett, Master Ernest Bennett and nurse, Capt. Hunter Davidson, D. M. Owen, F. L. Armstrong, Mr. Ford, Chas. L. Eckhardi, Ettore Carlandi, Mrs. F. F. Gardner, Miss A. Egoroff, Miss Annie Grimes, Rev. Father Van Laar, Rev. Father Jaspers, Mrs. Ryan, Michael Ryan, James H. Metcalfe, Mrs. James H. Metcalfe, Miss Mary M. Butterfield, Fred. A. Butterfield, Master John Butterfield, E. P. Palmer, John Taylor, J. S. Merriam, Thomas Ambrose, George Fred. Murrell, Mrs. L. B. Murrell and infant, Master R. G. C. Murrell, Master W. H. Murrell, Master A. F. Murrell, Miss L. M. Murrell, Miss Lilly Murrell, William Fell, J. Killen, H. Brightman, J. White, E. S. McFarland, William John Graham, Joseph Brady, William Bullard, J. A. Chandos, H. Richards, T. M. Foy, Mrs. Bullard, Master Harry Bullard, W. C. Moorhead, R. C. Ballard, C. T. Ballard, S. T. Ballard, A. T. Ballard, Mrs. A. T. Ballard, H. Bates, Harry Bates, Mrs. Bates, Miss Ella Bates, George H. Smith, Mrs. S. F. Smith, J. T. Glassco, H. W. Glassco, L. R. Myers, Prof. J. C. Randolph, H. M. Keith, Mrs. E. Green, Miss H. Green, Miss E. Green, Miss L. Green, W. R. Belknap, M. B. Belknap, F. W. Green, Mrs. F. W. Green, Mrs. S. Isaacs, H. Crandell, J. O. Flaherty, C. L. Ives, Mrs. C. L. Ives, J. L. De Wolfe, H. Orchard, Mrs. Orchard, Miss Orchard.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—W. H. Smith, J. F. Mitchell, Rev. J. Bridger, lady, and three children, C. Bate, T. Bate, W. Johnson, Jas. Millett, Mrs. Millett, Miss Millett, Miss E. Millett, H. Tildon, Rev. S. Carney, Brother Stephen, Brother Hosea, Brother Adebuntis, Brother James, Brother Edward, Brother Padian, J. E. Hughes, S. Warner and lady, H. Berreman, Miss M. E. Heffue, J. Allen and two sons, Mr. Williams and lady, Miss Wilkins, Mr. Hyam and lady, Mr. Perry, Thomas Morgan, G. D. Smith, L. T. Melligan and lady, A. Todd, Mr. Tombleyn, Miss Tombleyn, D. Jenkins, Mrs. Labbitt and three children, Miss Julia Holden, Miss Emma Ferguson, Mas. Jacob Smith, Miss Ida Smith, Miss Jessie Smith, C. Rouson, Miss Hill, J. H. Jones and lady, Geo. Jones, H. Sutton, Miss B. Himwood.

In steam-ship Atlas, from Savanilla, Cartagena, &c.—Wiguel N. Dugue, D. Margario Quintero, Levindor Quintero, Moses Pardo, Benj. Pacheco, Daniel Pacheco, Juan Acosta, E. Posada, R. Nir. E. Pacheco, P. Pachec, T. Fruslow, Mrs. N. Fruslow and three children, Mrs. E. Adams, one child and two servants, Mrs. H. S. Villabrille, Mrs. M. J. Villabrille, Mrs. E. Villabrille and two children, Jose A. Lorie, Mrs. J. C. De Lorie and one child, Mrs. M. Cave, A. Garcia, R. Kerr, J. Penuee, Jas. Scott, Thos. Scott, C. Schultz, Wm. Civrimgt, Jos. M. Quade.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:47 | Sun sets......7:06 | Moon rises.2:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:50 | Gov. Island..4:39 | Hell Gate..7:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 10.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool April 30, via Queenstown May 1, with mdse. and 687 passengers to R. J. Cortis. May 2, lat. 31 16 N., lon. 15 50 W., passed steam-ship Lord Clive bound W.; 6th, lat. 45 34 N., lon. 47 27 W., passed an iceberg; same date, &c., bark Carlton, (of Yarmouth,) bound W.; 8th, lat. 41 55 N., lon. 63 25 W., a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E. The A. lost a blade of her propeller.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston May 2, via Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. April 22, on the outward passage, passed a wreck bottom up in the track of steamers bound S, 20 miles S of Cape Carnaval.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Carthagena April 28, Kingston, Jam., May 2, and St. Jago de Cuba, May 3, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Corinth, (Br.,) Eden, Laguayra April 24, Puerto Cabello 25th, Curacoa 26th, Jacmel May 1, and Port-au-Prince 3d, with mdse. and 7 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Read, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans May 3, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-boat John Sylvester, Gifford, Norfolk.

Ship Dauntless, (of Mystic,) Wilbur, Liverpool March 24, with mdse. to J. D. Fish & Co.

May 7, lat. 36 9, lon. 69, signaled bark Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) from — for —; same date, &c., a British ship, showing 4th pendant No. 4,357, from — for —.

Bark Finn, (Norw.,) Sarby, London 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. The F. is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Jas. E. Brett, (Gateson, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Peterson, Mantanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers.

Bark Stella, (of Wolfville, N. S.,) Lockhart, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Bark J. G. Norwood, (of Camden, Me.,) Shepard, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Bark Brazos, Fuller, Liverpool March 7, via Galveston 14 ds., in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Dowald Ferguson, (of Picton, N. S.,) Ross, Sagua, via Delaware Breakwater, 13 ds., with sugar to Skiddy, Minford & Co.

Brig Otter, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pringle, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig O. C. Clary, Ryder, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Brig Ashler, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) McDonald, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. B. Borland & Co.

Brig Water Lily, Wiggin, Rio Grande 48 ds., with hides, &c., to Oelrichs & Co. March 22, 10 miles S. E. of Rio Grande Bar, spoke brig Ella, (Br.,) hence for Rio Grande.

Brig J. H. Gillespie, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Brown, Mayaquez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. Culbas.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Port Spain 19 ds., via St. Thomas 14 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Dart, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Colter, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Adda Deane, (of Harwich,) Nickerson, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Jaime Lluhi y Taulina. Left in port schrs. Mary B. Dyer, J. J. Harris, Azelda and Laura, Hattie Weston, E. K. Dresser, Caleb Eaton, Lottie Bell, Ella Pressey, S. A. Payne, D. W. Saunders, Matoaka, Ida Richardson, Uenis Rich, all waiting.

Schr. E. J. Hamilton, Mills, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Stephen Bennett, (of Camden,) Bennett, Matanzas 7 ds., with sugar to F. O. Mathieson & Wiechers.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Fairchild, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.

Schr. L. M. Warren, (of Deer Isle,) Johnson, Nassau 8 ds., with pine-apples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Abby Wasson, (of Brooksville,) Gray, Maracaibo 25 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lutz & Co.; April 26, off Cape St. Nicholas, spoke schr. George B. Somes, from St. Marc for Boston; April 29, in the Bahama Channel, brig William D. Andrews, from Port-au-Prince for Sagua. Stopped at Inagua for provisions, brought on Captain of the British brig Teazer, lost on the Cancos Island April 13, from Inagua for Halifax; left Capt. Hill, of the British brig Estelle, which vessel was lost on S. E. end of Inagua April 15, from New York, for Cuba.

Schr. L. Sturtevant, Cruse, Hatteras Inlet 5 ds., with shingles to De Mill & Co.

Schr. Samuel Hart, (of St. George, Me.,) Holbrook, Savannah 6 ds., with yellow pine to J. W. Russell.

Schr. Souvenir, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and melado to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Washington Freeman, (of Thomaston,) Robinson, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to T. J. Madge. Left in port schrs. J. J. Harris, M. B. Dyer, Daylight, E. Leeds, Ella Persey, all for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Irvine, (of Eastport,) McLarren, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Renauld, Francis & Co.

Schr. Mattie A. Franklin, (of Boston,) Griffin, Cardenas, via Hampton Roads, 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Jas. W. Drury, (of Dennis,) Snow, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.

Schr. W. G. Loud, (of Baltimore,) Holt, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar and 5 passengers to B. Rionda & Co.

Schr. W. R. Knighton, Knighton, San Andrews, via Old Harbor, 16 ds., with mdse. to Jos. Eneas. May 1, lat. 23 44, lon. 63 44, spoke schr. Race Horse, from Baracoa, for New-York.

Schr. Rattler, (of Gloucester,) Malada, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to J. & T. Pearsall. Left in port schrs. General Grant and Charles Washington, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to C. Marti & Co. May 9, 60 miles S. by E. of Cape May, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 200 tons, dismasted, water-logged, and abandoned, apparently a long time in that condition.

Schr. H. W. Foster, (of Boston,) Rich, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Addie and Nellie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cameron, Naguabo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. E. S. Tyler, (of Hartford,) Murray, Pensacola 13 ds., with yellow pine to Hubbard Bros. Is bound to Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Dolly Varden, (of Columbia Falls,) Allen, Apalachicola 15 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. L. & M. Reed, Steelman, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger & Russell.

Schr. General Scott, —, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Forster, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. H. Rowe, Dickens, George's Banks, with fish to Samuel Miller.

Schr. Mary Anna, Cushman, Hartford.

Schr. Mary Hamilton, Steelman, Hartford.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Tempest, Lacey, Fall River.

Schr. Willow Harp, Horton, Providence.

Schr. Mary Stowe, Bacon, Providence.

Schr. Billow, Bell, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tillie E., Heath, Wickford.

Schr. S. A. Read, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. John Kelso, Kelso, Virginia.

Schr. Sandy Hook, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Kirk, Boker, Virginia.

Schr. Jos. Allen, Porter, Virginia.

Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Farrell, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Ivans, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. A. E. Reynolds, Palmer, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cramner, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Headley, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. J. C. Bowers, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Senator, Endicott, Virginia.

Schr. Dennie Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Zeluf Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, French, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.

Schr. J. W. Knight, Fenton, Alexandria.

Schr. S. J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, light, W. N. W.; hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Arr. steamers Octorara, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York; William Whilden, from Philadelphia; ship Joseph Fish, from Juanape; barks Cilero, from London; Mindora, from Rio; brig S. A. Snow, from Demerara; schrs. Hattie McG. Buck, from Georgetown, S. C.; Charles A. Jones, from Richmond, Me.; G. D. Loud, from Bristol, Me.; E. J. Pickup, from North Carolina.

Cld. steamers Elizabeth, for New-York; Vineland, for do.; brig Hiram Abiff, for St. Jago; schrs. Bell Hardy, for Boston; Telumah, for do.; Welcome R. Beebe, for do.; Martha Innes, for do.

Sld. steamers Nurnberg, for Bremen; Guillermo, for Liverpool; ship Garnet, for San Francisco; barks Argo, for Queenstown; Acacia, for St. Jago; brig Mississippi, for Demerara; schr. Emerson Rokes, for the West Indies.

BOSTON, Mass., May 10.—Arr. steamers Achilles, from Philadelphia; Leopard, from Philadelphia; barks Speedwell, from Goree; Primus, Palmero, and Joshua Loring, from Cardenas; brigs St. E mo, from San Domingo City; Queen, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 10.—Arr. steamer Flag, from Boston.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 10.—Sld. steam-ship Andean, for Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

MOVILLE, May 10.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anglia, from New-York, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 10.—The Hamburg-American Co's. steam-ship Frisia, from New-York, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND IMPORTERS OF
Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Gems, and Rare Stones.
ALSO CAREFULLY-SELECTED
SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS,
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS IS PARTICULARLY INVITED.
HAVING THEIR DESIGNERS AND WORKSHOPS ON THE PREMISES, AND THE ACKNOWLEDGED BEST STAFF OF DIAMOND JEWELERS IN THE COUNTRY, THEY OFFER UNEQUALED INDUCEMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GEM JEWELRY AND RESETTING OF STONES.

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PLATED
TABLE WARE.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY.

CARPETS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
MOQUETS, $3 up.
VELVET CARPETS, from $2 per yard upward.
BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 75 per yard upward.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from $1 10 per yard upward.
THREE-PLY, from $1 25 per yard upward.
INGRAIN, (all Wool,) from 65c. per yard upward.
MATTINGS,
PLAIN CHECKS and FANCY, from 25 cents per yard upward.
OIL-CLOTHS,
(all widths,) from 50 cents per yard upward.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $10 per pair.
GUIPURE, from $7 50 upward.
NOTTINGHAM, from $2 50 upward.
Window Shades, Hollands, &c., Reps, Satines, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Gimps, Fringes, Cords and Tassels, in endless variety.
Lambrequins and Cornices,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
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GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—FROM AUCTION, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,
English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c.; 50,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine good window-shades, $2 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 50 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpeting, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson st., opposite Dominick.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces," "ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges, "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters, COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
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